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Development and Distribution of Anthropomorphic Figures
in Anatolia
from the Neolithic to the End of the Early Bronze Age

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Abstract

This study of anthropomorphic figures in Anatolia, variously described in the older literature as figurines, idols or statuettes, is mainly concerned with their stylistic development from the period in which they first appear, the Neolithic, to the end of the Early Bronze Age.

Two main periods of development may be distinguished: the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods which form the first and the Late Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age (I-III) which is the second period.

In the first period anthropomorphic figures are mainly sculptured in the round, but in two stylistically different groups. At the beginning of this period, during the Early Neolithic, they occur not only in aniconic and semi-anthropomorphic forms, but they are also found in a variety of styles that range from realistic to stylized and schematized forms. In time realistically executed anthropomorphic figures increase during the Late Neolithic, although the earlier forms are still found. Whereas conventionalized anthropomorphic figures in a realistic style dominate in this period, a decline sets in during the Early Chalcolithic, when uniformity disappears and tendencies towards stylization become apparent. This decline, it should be pointed out, does not follow a gradual development from realistic representations deteriorating into stylized and highly stylized forms. Naturalistic representations show less naturalism and tend to show exaggerated proportions.

Examples of the schematic group occur earlier than those of the naturalistic group, and when the naturalistic figures appear, schematic representations are not ousted or replaced. On the contrary, they occur and continue to occur side by side, but differ from the naturalistic group both in the crudeness of their manufacture and size.

Although the Late Chalcolithic marks the beginning of the second main period, it may be regarded as a transitional period when fully modelled figures give way to flattened forms and anthropomorphic figures begin to deteriorate through loss of arms, legs and other anatomical details. This trend continues throughout the following Early Bronze Age. However, from Early Bronze Age II onwards, anthropomorphic figures carved in the round reappear -side by side with the flat ones- though they never attain the same amount of realism found in the first period, and in particular the Late Neolithic. It should be pointed out that this new development is not general but shows geographical differences.

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Abbreviations

A A A	Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology
A J A	American Journal of Archaeology
Ath. Mit.	Athenische Mitteilungen
A O	Archiv Orientalni
A O F	Archiv für Orient Forschung
A S	Anatolian Studies
B S A	The Annual of the British School at Athens
C A H	Cambridge Ancient History
D T C F D	Dil ve Tarih, Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi
Exh. Cat.	Exhibition Catalogue
I L N	The Illustrated London News
Ist. Mit.	Istanbuler Mitteilungen
J H S	The Journal of Hellenic Studies
J N E S	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
J R A I	Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute
O I P	Oriental Institute Publications, Shicago
P B A	The proceedings of the British Academy
P E Q	Palestine Exploration Quarterly
P P S	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
P Z	Praehistorische Zeitschrift
R A	Revue D'Assyrologie
R H A	Revue Hittite et Asianique
S Cat.	Sale Catalogue
T A D	Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi
T T A E D	Türk, Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnoğrafya Dergisi

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Preface

This research was carried out with the assistance of a scholarship from the Higher Education Department of the Ministry of Education of the Turkish Republic. Travel expenses towards studying relevant material at museums in Turkey and Germany (Berlin) were also provided by the same department.

Facilities to work and photograph material were granted first by the Director General of Museums and Antiquities and also by the directors of local city museums of Turkey to whom the author is most grateful. Anthropomorphic figures illustrated in this study were photographed by the author, except for those from the Ankara Archaeological museum. For developing and printing the author is indebted to the Director and Mr. Savaş and Mr. Coşkun of the photographic department of the Ankara Archaeological Museum.

Unpublished material from Kültepe and Karaoğlan is included by courtesy of Prof. T. Özgüç of the Ankara University, who kindly made available the material from the latter site excavated by the late Prof. R.O. Arik. Directors of city museums, especially the Director of the Ankara Museum, Mr. R. Temizer, were kind enough to permit inclusion of unpublished material from their collections.

For the preparation of drawings for the development table thanks must be expressed to Mr. M. Kutkam of the Ankara museum, Mr. V. Donbaz of the İstanbul museum and Miss M.F. Oakshott of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London.

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Introduction

It is nearly thirty years since T. Özgüç made a study of the anthropomorphic figures of Anatolia¹. Since then a large number of new sites and cemeteries have been excavated, or are still being excavated², and a number of archaeological surveys have been carried out. As a result of these recent investigations many more figures dating from the periods with which this study is concerned have been discovered, to which should be added those which came from illicit excavations, especially in South-west and Central Anatolia and those found by chance, which have accumulated in the museums and private collections of Europe, the USA and Turkey.

These new discoveries have not only increased the number of figures to be studied³ but they have also produced evidence that has altered our knowledge. Three recent excavations, Çatal höyük, Hacilar and Can Hasan, have confirmed the existence of Neolithic and Chalcolithic anthropomorphic figures⁴. Not only have they shed new light on the forerunners or ancestors

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- 1 Only the conclusion of this study "Meaning of the Anatolian idols in Protohistory" has been published.
Özgüç, T. 1943-44
 - 2 Can Hasan, Erbaba, Aphrodisias, Kültepe, Karataş-semayük
 - 3 Both excavated and chance finds illustrated in this study amount to 856 anthropomorphic figures, of which 224 are unpublished. Actually this number exceeds 1000, but not all the conventionalized anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin of the Early Bronze Age II are included as similar forms are known from the excavations, nor are all anthropomorphic figures which are kept in private collections included as access was possible to only a few collections in Turkey. Anthropomorphic figures from more recent excavations which could not possibly be illustrated here since they are as yet unpublished are included in the catalogue. Also unillustrated are the fragmentary or lost anthropomorphic representations of unexcavated sites. The number for the unillustrated anthropomorphic figures is 21 altogether
 - 4 Until the first excavations at Hacilar disclosed Neolithic (Late) and Chalcolithic (Early) anthropomorphic figures, the existence of Neolithic and Chalcolithic anthropomorphic figures had been known only from a few explorations carried out in the South-west of Anatolia
Ormerod, A.H. 1912-13, Bittel, K. 1953 and Mellaart, J. 1954

of the Early Bronze Age figures, but they have made possible a study of a gradual stylistic development from the Early Neolithic period to the end of the Early Bronze Age. In addition, investigations in () to the deeper levels of the mound of Kültepe has^{ve} revealed an Early Bronze Age II culture with anthropomorphic figures which have solved the hitherto obscure origin of the well known Kültepe figures of the Early Bronze Age III, the so-called Cappadocian idols.

Although some of these newly discovered anthropomorphic figures have appeared either in general publications¹ or in unpublished dissertations² no comprehensive or detailed study has yet been devoted to them in the light of these new discoveries and this the main reason for the present work.

Here it is intended to bring together for the first time all the old material as well as that recently unearthed, with new descriptions and illustrations as far as possible. The purpose of this study is to examine in detail the characteristics, gradual stylistic development, and geographical distribution of these anthropomorphic figures in chronological order from the period in which they first appeared -as far as is known- up to the end of the Early Bronze Age. In order to do so, anthropomorphic figures are grouped within two main periods, an earlier main period which comprises

The Early Neolithic,
The Late Neolithic, and
The Early Chalcolithic periods

and a second main period, which consists of

The Late Chalcolithic
The Early Bronze Age I, II, and III sub-periods³

of the main chronological development of Anatolia. Within

1 Zervos, C. 1963, Ucko, J.P. 1968, Höckmann, O. 1968 and Müller-Karpe, H. 1968

2 Ucko, J.P. 1962, and Nandriş, J.G. 1968

3 On the basis of the characteristics and/or types, anthropomorphic figures of each period are divided into early and late phases, with the exceptions of the Early Bronze Age I and III. These phases are defined by typical building-level or -levels of sites

their sub-period, they are classified¹ and typed². To show the stylistic variations of types within each period they are grouped according to style³.

With the standardization of typology adopted here, it becomes possible to characterize, on the basis of their different postures (or of certain features in the case of unidentifiable postures), anthropomorphic figures of each building-level, site and period⁴. To establish the types a pre-prepared typological table (pp.198-200) is used. Realistically rendered anthropomorphic figures are typed on the basis of postures for main types and of arm- and hand-positions for sub-types. The typology of highly stylized and flattened forms of unidentifiable postures are based on the existence or absence of arm-stumps for main types and on head shapes, neck proportions and body shapes for sub-types.

Head shapes and neck proportions are also taken into consideration in the establishment, in the case of sub-types of the identifiable postures when highly stylized or highly stylized and flattened forms are found. This shows local variations and development from period to period.

For composite anthropomorphic figures a different typological table is used. Here unusual features or associate figures become the distinguishing feature rather than posture or morphology, for here it is the composition that matters rather than the anthropomorphic representation.

-
- 1 See "Definition of anthropomorphic figures" (Chap.I Sec.1) for the classification of anthropomorphic figures
 - 2 Main types are coded with capital letters, and each main type is divided into sub-types by coding in Arabic numerals. In both coding additional small letters are also used for minor variations of types or sub-types
 - 3 Styles of anthropomorphic figures are established separately and are then applied to the types to show the stylistic variations in each type
 - 4 Types of each main period together with statistics are documented in two separate tables, which also show the development of types at sites through their building-levels representing the phases of the periods or periods themselves

Having established the various contemporary types in use at each site, identical types are eliminated in order to show the range of types produced within each period. Comparing one chronological set of types with that of another a gradual stylistic development of anthropomorphic figures can be established.

The general development table (p.618), which shows in chronological sequence the continuous stylistic development, also documents all the characteristic features of each period, and it indicates the cultural links that exist or may exist between sites in particular and a certain cultural unity in general in the representation of Anatolian anthropomorphic figures. The chronological table (p.604) prepared for this purpose is mainly based on C¹⁴ dating, but where such dates are not yet available, as in the Early Bronze Age, the conventional chronological estimates based on pottery correlation have been used. However, Early Bronze Age I, as defined here, relates to Beyce Sultan XIX-XVII and Poliochni Blue (and early Green=Kumtepe I_B) period, accepted as being earlier than the Troy I period. Troy I (and Troy II) fall into the Early Bronze Age II, as the result of the excavations at Poliochni¹.

Straightforward comparison of anthropomorphic figures has not been attempted in the construction of this chart and is avoided as far as possible since some of the figures, made of durable material, may have been heirlooms and retained in use over considerable periods owing to their significance as cult objects. Moreover, conservatism in style or type of certain figures, geographical backwardness and other features may have led to developments not necessarily contemporary. Archaic features may have lingered on in certain areas. Chance finds or figures from illicit or uncontrolled excavations are assigned a date on the basis of their typology, manner of

¹ Review of Poliochni
In "Antiquity" XLI, 1967 pp.162-163 J. Mellaart

execution, characteristic features (facial characteristics, hairstyle, etc.) by comparison with well-stratified examples from excavated sites¹. These unstratified examples are included here not only for the sake of showing the widest possible set of variations of Anatolian figure representations², but also to establish, on the basis of similarity (or dissimilarity) and with the aid of alternative archaeological evidence, the boundaries of Anatolian cultures in the Aegean Islands; the Balkans and the Near East. As a result of this study of site distribution, documented here with the aid of 7 maps, one for each period, it is evident that the off-shore Aegean islands are part of Anatolia, whilst the regions beyond the Amanus Mountains or to the south of Lake Van -an area often referred to as "Turkish Mesopotamia" lies outside Anatolia as here defined.

Finally Anatolian anthropomorphic figures are compared with those of the neighbouring foreign countries, for the tracing of synchronism in the representations of anthropomorphic figures in groups and in the development of types or styles and for establishing contemporary cultural connections on the basis of characteristic features. In the maps provided for this study, one for each main period, only the sites showing connections or synchronism are marked. However, on the map of the first main period sites outside Anatolia which yield anthropomorphic figures earlier than those of Anatolia are also marked along with the contemporary Anatolian sites.

1 Anthropomorphic figures which are found at sites excavated more than once, such as Troy, or those found before the excavations started, such as Kültepe, or after the closure of the regular excavations, such as at Kusura, are dated to the results of the latest excavations or to the stratified examples of the excavations

2 178 examples of anthropomorphic figures illustrated here are unstratified

Origin, materials and techniques used in the manufacture, and function and significance of Anatolian anthropomorphic figures are discussed in general terms. The points established are taken into consideration and are pointed out when they are thought to play a role in the development of anthropomorphic figures.

In the absence of any written documents, it is attempted to identify the function of anthropomorphic figures and their significance in the prehistoric period covered here by studying anthropomorphic figures themselves, especially the composite ones. Archaeological contexts of figures are also investigated in connection with this identification.

A resume of the whole study is given as conclusions, which is also diagrammatically shown in the general development table.

In the plates¹ (pp. 304-603) anthropomorphic figures are arranged in groups² according to their sites in the chronological sequence, and within the limits of their building-levels they are grouped according to their sexes, classifications, types and styles³ in order to show the gradual development. In the catalogue for the plates general information about each anthropomorphic figure⁴ is documented in the following order:

A Sex⁵ and type code

B Material, colour, and finishing technique

-
- 1 Plates are numbered in Roman numerals to give reference in the text
 - 2 Each group is individually numbered to give the statistics for each site in one period
 - 3 Examples of different groups or styles of the same period are at times placed in the same plates to indicate the contrast
 - 4 The information about those anthropomorphic figures which appear in published works, which the author could not handle for observations are based on published illustrations and descriptions
 - 5 Unless stated it is accepted as a female representation

- C Present condition and height or length in the case of resting or lying representations⁶
- D Clothing, decoration, and jewellery⁷
- E Reference (published or unpublished) and present whereabouts⁸

6 Measurements are given in centimetres

7 The sign "-" denotes the absence of these

8 Applies only to the chance finds. Present whereabouts of the anthropomorphic figures from each excavated site are given at the beginning of each group

Chap.I Sec.1 . Definition of anthropomorphic figures, forms and styles

In this study for the purpose of defining small free-standing solid human representations modelled in the round and vessels shaped in human forms¹ the term "Anthropomorphic figures" is adopted instead of idols, statuettes or figurines, each of which are applied to them in different periods on account of the degrees of their stylizations. All forms of anthropomorphic figures, whether in aniconic, semi-anthropomorphic, schematic or highly stylized and flattened forms, are included unless they are plastered on architectural walls or applied to vessels or attached to them as handles or decorations. In addition, flat stones (including a clay example) in various geometric shapes with anthropomorphic features, usually facial features, are also accepted as anthropomorphic representations and are classified as pebble figures. Heads that are finished without any indication of being component parts for anthropomorphic figures are included, but they are classified as "head". Also included are the composite anthropomorphic representations, that is to say, anthropomorphic figures depicted with their associates². i.e. animals, children or adults. Anthropomorphic figures depicted in groups on the same material and examples with more than one head or face are also classified as composite representations.

Excluded from this study are the anthropomorphic figures of foreign origin, though they are illustrated here. These are found at Babakoy and Dündar tepe. The Babaköy examples³, which depict a male (Pl.CLXXVII Fig.2) and female (Pl.CLXXVII Fig.3) anthropomorphic figures, differ from the contemporary

1 No anthropomorphic figure is found taller than 32 cms. in height, and at any site no standardization can be seen in sizes, which vary from 1.4 to 32 cms.

2 Associates, whether zoomorphic or anthropomorphic, are not treated as anthropomorphic figures themselves

3 Both are said to have been found by chance in a pithos burial

indigenous anthropomorphic representations by their style as well as their treatment of the eyes, hairstyle (female) and decoration (male); Moreover, the treatment of sex organs of these representations supports their being foreign origin. In fact, the male representation, counterparts of which are absent altogether in this period, i.e. Early Bronze Age II, is reminiscent of an anthropomorphic figure found at Cernavoda (phase III) in Rumania. The Romanian example wears a dagger on the chest¹, whereas the Babaköy one shows a diagonal band, which may be taken as a baldric to wear a weapon such as a sword.

The fragmentary anthropomorphic figure found at the mound of Dündar tepe² (Pl.CCXV Fig.2) is considered to be another example of foreign origin, though it shows white-filled incised decoration on a grey surface like those of Central and South-western Anatolia. However, from the stylistic point of view, i.e. modelled in the round, it differs from the Anatolian ones, which are flat in form in this period, i.e. Early Bronze Age II. The best parallels for the Dündar tepe figure found in layer II come from Romania where the Cucuteni culture, approximately contemporary in date, yielded many examples³.

Also excluded from this study is the lead anthropomorphic figure from Troy⁴, which is roughly dated to the period between II and V. This example is a parallel both in material and style to those found at the sites in Central Anatolia. This type of representation(s) first appears in the first Karum building-level IV at Kültepe⁵ and continues in the succeeding

1 Contributu La Problemele Neoliticului in Rumania in Lumina Nolar Cercetari, 1961 Fig.17₄

2 See page 108 for the settlement pattern at Dündar tepe

3 Contributu La Problemele Neoliticului in Rumania in Lumina Nolar Cercetari, 1961 Figs.13₅ and 273

4 Unillustrated here. Schliemann, H. 1880 No.226

5 Excavations at Acem höyük

In "Anatolia" X, 1966 pp. 51-52

Karum periods (III, II and Ib), not only at Kültepe but also elsewhere in Central Anatolia. Although the Troy example differs in details from those of the Plateau, it cannot be earlier than Troy V, which is roughly contemporary with the Karum building-level IV at Kültepe, since it is a single example. This Karum period belongs to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Central Anatolia. Consequently anthropomorphic figures belonging to this period are not included here. ^{pylles?} So is the Troy example, which is considered to be an import from the Plateau.

As most cases show, ^{the} origin of the unstratified anthropomorphic figures included here is not known, in particular those taken here from sale catalogues and private collections. As the result of this uncertainty, one may perhaps doubt the authenticity of some of them. No attempt is made by the author to identify any of them as genuine or forgery other than indicating unusual types and known types but with unusual fabrics or finishes¹. In fact, as one example suggests², even those which are accepted as forgeries might have been copied from authentic anthropomorphic figures. Thus, the recent in-

1 These are denoted with "*" in the catalogue

2 The anthropomorphic figure in a squatting posture with hands on hips, probably purchased at Hacilar village, is similar to one unearthed at Can Hasan (Pl.CIII Fig.11) long after the purchased anthropomorphic figure of Hacilar was published (Pl.XC Fig.18). The Hacilar anthropomorphic figure seems doubtful as no parallel of this type was discovered during the excavations at Hacilar. Nor does its manufacture technique show similarity to its contemporary examples from the excavations. As the Can Hasan example is in fragmentary condition and has not been published, there is no question of its being copied from the Can Hasan example. Therefore, it is evident that Hacilar also has this type of anthropomorphic figures but it could not be found during the excavations there, and this purchased one has been copied from a genuine anthropomorphic figure of Hacilar, most probably unearthed at illicit excavations there and kept in a private collection. There have been illicit activities going on ever since the closure of the Hacilar excavations, and a forgery industry run by villagers has been traced at the village.

quiry about the identification of authenticity of anthropomorphic figures of unstratified examples by the thermoluminescence tests¹ has shown that anthropomorphic figures identified as forgeries have authentic counterparts, which are identified as genuine examples by these tests. Thus, the two-headed anthropomorphic vessels (Pl.XCVII), as the tests show, have an original one (plate 1), and, as it is suggested here, the forged ones are copies of this or another example, the whereabouts of which is still unknown. These doubtful anthropomorphic figures are included in this study to show the variations, and in the hope that their doubtfulness will be clarified when future excavations yield similar genuine representations.

The terms which are used to define the styles of the anthropomorphic figures in this study are merely "convenience" since even the examples defined as realistic do not represent the actual naturalism, at least so far as the facial features, hands, fingers, legs, feet and toes are concerned. The term "schematic" is used to group together a certain number of anthropomorphic figures which are on the whole executed crudely to represent human beings (Pls.XIII-XIV). The forms "aniconic" and "semi-anthropomorphic" and the styles "schematized", "stylized", "highly stylized" and "realistic" are grouped under the general heading "naturalistic".

Aniconic is taken to be an amorphic form with a certain resemblance to the contour of a human being (Pl.IV Fig.8). The semi-anthropomorphic form does not differ from that of aniconic so far as the body is concerned, but this form is provided with a roughly carved head which differentiates it from that of aniconic (Pl.IV Fig.9).

The anthropomorphic figures defined as schematized do not differ very much from the examples of the schematic group since both have columnar bodies without indication of waists. However, in the schematized anthropomorphic representations

1 The authenticity of vessels and figurines in Hacilar style
In "Archaeometry" Vol.13 part 2 pp.89-110

the features, such as breasts, arms and legs, are schematically shown by lines (Pl.V Fig.14). The stylized representations are next in naturalism to the realistic anthropomorphic figures, but in this style the contours of arms are shown roughly and legs are not usually separated (Pl.LXXIV Fig.8). At times, as will be noticed, there is no clear-cut stylistic difference between the stylized and realistic anthropomorphic figures, but this is the result of the use of different materials. It is obvious that anthropomorphic figures made of hard materials do not show the same naturalism as those of clay. Therefore, examples defined as realistic made of hard materials are always inferior in workmanship and in expression to those of clay. The term highly stylized is used for anthropomorphic figures whose legs may or may not be separated. The legs may appear as simple stumps (Pl.CXVIII Fig.11) or may be indicated by a central line (Pl.CXXII Fig.1). The arms appear only as stumps. Only anthropomorphic figures in this style have a flat form in which no anatomical details are indicated. At times, even the arm-stumps, legs and/or indication of the waist are omitted (Pl.CXIX Fig.14, Pl.CXXVII Fig.3, Pl.CXXXIX Fig.1). In the case of the pebble figures, even the indication for the neck is omitted (Pl.CLXVII Fig.27).

Anthropomorphic figures illustrated here are produced by different cultures and artists and in different periods. It is, therefore, obvious that there are always examples which may not quite fit within one of the stylistic groups defined here in broad terms. One of these exceptional cases are the anthropomorphic figures with different styles for the upper and lower part of the body. In this case the style of the upper part of the body qualifies its style (Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11). Another problem is seen in the examples of the schematic group. At times, examples of this group approach the stylized (Pl.XXXVI Fig.1) or highly stylized (Pl.XLIII Fig.18) representations of the naturalistic group but are separated from them in their manner of treatment and size like the other examples of the schematic group.

Chap.I Sec. 2. Origin of Anatolian anthropomorphic figures
Map 4

The earliest examples of anthropomorphic figures begin to be found in Anatolia soon after the middle of the Early Neolithic period. The sites, more precisely dwellings in caves, dating from the Final Upper Palaeolithic period -Kara İn (layer II), Beldibi (layers G-D) and Belbaşı- or succeeding Proto- Neolithic period -Beldibi (layers C₁₋₂) and Aceramic Hacilar- have not so far yielded any anthropomorphic figures. Nor have any sites of the first half of the Early Neolithic period -Beldibi (layers B₂₋₁), Suberde (lower layer), Can Hasan III, Çatal höyük (building-levels earlier than that of IX) and the unexcavated but thoroughly surveyed Aşıklı höyük yielded any form of anthropomorphic figures that could be forerunners of the earliest examples known.

Outside Anatolia the first examples of anthropomorphic figures are found in Eurasia from the Upper Palaeolithic to Mesolithic period and in the Near East they seem not to have been produced before the Proto- Neolithic period, that is to say, the Mesolithic period in European terms. The existence of anthropomorphic figures before the Neolithic period precludes the possibility that anthropomorphic figures originated in Anatolia. The idea of producing them should have been either introduced to Anatolia by means of trade or brought to Anatolia by migrations, for which no evidence is as yet available. In fact, the first alternative seems probable since the existence of a trade between Anatolia and the Near East, in particular the Levant, from at least 8000 B.C. onwards has been firmly established by recent obsidian analysis¹ and by the unworked lump of flints² found in a group at Can Hasan III³. However, the comparison between Anatolian

1 Obsidian and the origins of trade

In "Scientific American, 1968 March" pp. 38-46

2 This material does not occur on the Anatolian plateau

3 Information has been obtained at a public lecture

anthropomorphic figures and the earlier Near Eastern examples does not enable one to draw any conclusion since no continuous development from the Proto Neolithic representations to the Neolithic anthropomorphic figures has been traced at any one site of the Near East. In addition the earliest Anatolian anthropomorphic figures still have aniconic and semi-anthropomorphic forms represented at the time of the contemporary Near Eastern representations. Moreover, among the earliest Anatolian anthropomorphic figures there are composite representations. Except one example found at Ain Sahri¹ in Palestine which consists of an embracing couple² and dates from the Natufian culture, nowhere, either in the Near East or Eurasia, are there any forerunners or parallels in the former area for these composite representations, which could have originated in Anatolia.

Despite all this negative evidence, a connection, however vague, can be discerned between Palestine and Anatolia in the manufacture of anthropomorphic heads, i.e. those that are not made as component parts for anthropomorphic figures. This was probably the result of contacts by trade and the idea of producing ~~of~~ these heads was introduced to Anatolia by Palestine, where in the Proto-Neolithic Natufian culture (Einan³) a number of heads have been found. In Anatolia these heads have not been found before the Neolithic period, more precisely before building-level XII at Çatal höyük. However, the earliest example, although carved on one end of a piece of small bone to form an implement, has been found in a Final Upper Palaeolithic context at Kara İn⁴. A counterpart of this has been found at Nahal Oren

1 Mellaart, J. 1965 Fig.11

2 A parallel in subject matter to the embracing couple of Çatal höyük (Pl.XXI Fig.49). The idea presented in these composite anthropomorphic figures is the basis of fertility and can be expressed anytime and anywhere. Therefore it bears no developmental connection between the areas of these composite anthropomorphic figures

3 Mellaart, J. 1965 Figs.12-13

4 Anati, E. 1968 p.25

in Palestine¹, but in the Proto-Neolithic context. It is evident that Anatolia is the only region in the Near East where the Upper Palaeolithic art of the Western European type is represented. Accordingly, Anatolia seems to have introduced this idea to the Levant originally. Earlier contacts between North Syria and Palestine and Anatolia are clear from tools made of imported flint which have been found in the Upper Palaeolithic and Proto-Neolithic contexts of cave dwellings of South-western Anatolia.

In the present state of knowledge concerning the origin of the earliest anthropomorphic figures, it can be said that anthropomorphic figures are produced in Anatolia after pre-historic men settle in open-air-sites and in particular at the time when food-producing by agriculture is practiced. In other words they seem to be manufactured by farmers rather than hunters or food-gatherers. This may explain the situation revealed at Suberde, where no anthropomorphic representations of any kind have been found in the layer (Lower) in which hunting is the only way to obtain food besides gathering. In this layer only zoomorphic figures in the round, common hunted animals such as boars², are manufactured³. In fact, zoomorphic figures in the round are also absent in the preceding periods (before the Neolithic period) when the economy is entirely based on hunting and gathering, although they are found to be carved or painted as human figures on the walls of cave dwellings and pebbles of the Final Upper Palaeolithic and Proto-

1 Anati, E. 1963 p.167

2 Bårdz, J. 1968 Figs.22-23

3 The situation is different at Aceramic Hacilar, where no anthropomorphic figures have been found, although remains of grains indicate agricultural practice. However, the excavations there have been confined to too much of a restricted area to draw a conclusion. The details of excavations at Can Hasan III have not been published and Çatal höyük has not been excavated completely enough to contribute to this matter

Neolithic periods¹. Consequently it can be said that the art of depicting figures in the round is absent in Anatolia before the occurrence of open-air-settlements, that is to say, before the Neolithic period. In fact, in the Near East the earliest examples of figures, both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic, are found in the open-air-settlements, that is, Eynan², Ain Sakhri, Mugharet El-wad³ (in the Proto-Neolithic period) and Beida⁴, El-Khiam⁵ and Nahal Oren⁶ (in the Pre-pottery Neolithic A) of Palestine and Karim Shahir⁷ and Çay Önü tepesi⁸ (Proto-Neolithic period) of North Mesopotamia.

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- 1 Bostancı, E. 1959 Pls.I-III, XV
1964 Figs. I-III
1965 Fig.VII
 - 2 Mellaart, J. 1965 Figs.47-48
 - 2 L'Anthropologie, 1966 Fig.23₁
 - 3 Stone Age of Mount Carmel, 1937 Vol.I Pl.XIII₄
 - 4 P E Q, 1966 Fig.4₁
 - 5 Bibliotheca Prehistorica Hispana, 1966 Vol.V Fig.XXVIII
and Pl.VI-VII
 - 6 Israel Exploration Fund, 1963 Pl.2_{G-H}
 - 7 Braidwood, R.J. and Howe, B. 1960 Pl.23₈
 - 8 An Early Farming Village in Turkey In "Scientific American"
Vol.222 No.3 March 1970 p.55

Chap.I Sec.3 . Materials and techniques used in the
manufacture of anthropomorphic figures

The materials out of which anthropomorphic figures are produced vary from stone to marble, alabaster, clay, bone and metal. Wood seems not to be used for their manufacture as no examples carved out of it have so far been found. However, a few peg-shaped heads made of wood¹ were found to have been used as component heads for a group of anthropomorphic figures of clay (Pl.XLVIII Fig.33 and Pl.LI Figs.37-38,40). Of these materials, only clay and marble are common in the manufacture throughout the period covered here, but after the Early Chalcolithic period use of each varies geographically. Thus, marble is used extensively in the South- and North-western Anatolia, whereas clay predominates in the rest of Anatolia. The use of clay in this manufacture increases for the first time towards the end of the Early Neolithic period, and in the following periods, the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic, it becomes a prevailing material throughout Anatolia. Except a few examples that date from the Early Bronze Age II and III, stones are used only in the Early Neolithic period, particularly in the early phase. The predominant use of it is attributed to the fact that small stones of reminiscent of anthropomorphic form were chosen for easy manufacture. Although alabaster is known to be in use as early as the Early Neolithic period, the extensive use of it does not occur before the Early Bronze Age II, though it is confined to a restricted area, the Kayseri plain. Bone is not known as a material for the manufacture of anthropomorphic figures before the Early Bronze Age II, and but for a few isolated examples in South-western and Central Anatolia, its use is seen in North-western Anatolia only.

1 These heads were in carbonized state at the time of recovery. Mellaart, J. 1961 p.47

Semi-precious stones are exceedingly rare. Only one example dating from the Early Bronze Age II is found; made of agate (Pl.CCXXXVI Fig.1). Another unusual material is mother-of-pearl, out of which an anthropomorphic figure dating from the Late Neolithic period is made (Pl.XLIV Fig.21). Metals seem to be used for the manufacture of figures only after cultures had fully mastered metallurgy. Examples made of silver, gold, electrum and mostly bronze are found only in Central Anatolia in the Early Bronze Age II (late phase) and III. The absence of metal anthropomorphic figure representations in the rest of Anatolia is attributable to the fact that no royal tombs like those in Central Anatolia which yielded most of the metal examples have been discovered. A lead example of an unknown site in North-western Anatolia (Pl.CCXXXIX Fig.6) is taken as the earliest example of the metal representations on the grounds that it is stylistically earlier than the others known.

The diversity seen in the materials for the manufacture of anthropomorphic figures is the result of the availability of the materials. However, owing to the religious beliefs a specific material may have been chosen for its colour, such as white marble as in the Early Bronze Age. But even in this period the same type of anthropomorphic figures with the same styles made of different materials, such as clay or alabaster, are also found, particularly in areas where marble beds are not existant² but where alabaster beds are available. In the absence of both these materials the manufacturer always had recourse to clay. In the case of the metal representations, the metallurgical developments and skill of the manufacturers as well as the availability of metals are obviously contingent factors.

Anthropomorphic figures made of materials other than clay are always manufactured in one piece by carving or cutting and in the case of metals by casting¹ or cutting

¹ The lost wax process is used for casting since no one anthropomorphic figure made of metal is exactly identical with any other

and hammering. Clay anthropomorphic figures (in the realistic style only) are manufactured in separate pieces. Limbs are made separately and bound together with bodies that are modelled around strong cores. The use of a slip, which is usually applied before baking, conceals the traces of joints. Though heads are on the whole modelled along with bodies, separately manufactured ones are also found. These heads¹ are provided with peg-like necks and are inserted into the body. Hair, facial features, limbs, anatomical details and jewellery on anthropomorphic figures made of hard materials are shown by grooving, but on clay representations by incision and impression, at times filled in with white paste, and painting. Clothing on hard materials is indicated by grooving or applied relief, which is also seen on examples of clay. As well as for mere decorations, incision is used for showing clothing on clay anthropomorphic figures. Inlaying technique is on occasions used for showing eyes and navel or decorating chin, forehead and ears on clay representations and for indicating the pubic triangle and earrings on metal examples. Plating with an alternative metal for the head and breasts or footwear is also seen on metal examples.

Finishing techniques vary according to materials. Anthropomorphic figures made of stone, marble or alabaster are usually treated by polishing and in the case of flattened representations by grinding, while clay examples, which remain under the influence of pottery-making, are almost always baked, slipped and burnished. In the painted pottery cultures most of them are found to be painted both for decorative and clothing purposes. The former is also seen applied in reserved technique.

A few representations show traces of mending in antiquity. Holes are used in connecting fragments (Pl.XX Fig.48). In one case binding, possibly by internal hooks, is found in an anthropomorphic figure made of metal (Pl.CCXCI Fig.1).

1 These heads are also made in stone (Pl.LXX Fig.7) and only used for clay anthropomorphic figures

Chap.I Sec.4 . Function and significance of anthropomorphic figures

What reason prehistoric man had to produce figures in anthropomorphic form is not clearly known. However, it is evident from the historical periods that anthropomorphic representations are mainly meant to represent deities who were conceived of as personified powers with certain functions, such as fertility, motherhood or mistress of animals or nature. But a study of the literary sources to identify the function of a prehistoric anthropomorphic figure from that of a historic representation with a certain function is not possible, though from the observations on the anthropomorphic figures themselves, particularly the composite representations, it can be assumed that prehistoric examples are the proto-types of those of the historical to express the beliefs of prehistoric man.

In fact, it is not possible to take the prehistoric anthropomorphic figures of Anatolia as products for the sake of art depicting self-portraits or as playthings for children on the following basis:

1. General absence of male representations
2. Constant positioning of the hands on certain parts of the body
3. Existence of composite representations, and continuity of certain themes represented by these anthropomorphic figures throughout the period covered here, although they undergo a constant stylistic development
4. General absence of certain anatomical details, such as the mouth and sex organs
5. Existence of stylistically different groups at the same sites in the same periods

It is clear from the number of male representations that in the period covered here only female anthropomorphic figures are predominantly depicted. This is not surprising since, as it is made obvious in the section (Chap.I Sec.2)

where the origin of Anatolian anthropomorphic figures is discussed, anthropomorphic figure representations first appear in Anatolia at the time when food-production by agriculture is already practiced alongside hunting and food-gathering. At the beginning of this period, the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, both male and female anthropomorphic figures are found. From the late phase onwards of the same period male representations disappear, and this coincides with the decline of food-gathering by hunting, just as the hunting tools are no longer seen in cultures as before, such as Catal hoyuk, Hacilar and Can Hasan. Based on this evidence anthropomorphic figures are thought to have been produced in connection with the economy of specific cultures. Consequently representation of male figures disappear in Anatolia after the transition from hunting to farming. This conclusion, however, does not apply for the whole of Anatolia since male representations dating from the early phase of the Late Neolithic and Late Chalcolithic periods are also found. These isolated examples can be explained by the local and independent economical developments of cultures or as a result of foreign influence on the Anatolian anthropomorphic figure representations.

Female representations are depicted with hands usually placed on the organs, such as breasts, abdomen or hips connected directly or indirectly to the idea of fertility, whatever postures they are found in throughout the period. Her representation of fertility is, moreover, obvious from her composite examples. In one particular example she is shown in the process of giving birth to a child. In the later examples she is depicted with a child or children, which again tends to show her as a representation of fertility. Her association with animals, invariably leopard and later on lion, is taken to be her fertility power over nature, which cannot be represented better than with wild animals.

Depiction of her in anatomically different bodies and in different clothing and hairstyles would suggest her having more than one aspect, such as fertility in the case of her young representations and motherhood by her obese examples. Her multiple aspects are also clear from the examples shown with more than one head or face. This composition is found from the beginning to the end of the period, but at times it is represented by a two-sided example or in a twin form. Before the end of the period she is also found depicted with three or four heads, thus suggesting her having one or two more aspects in addition to the known ones. Moreover, in this period, i.e. Early Bronze Age III, adults¹ in a style completely different from the anthropomorphic figures themselves are also seen associated with anthropomorphic figures. Another composition consisting of an adult and a lion is also found, again the associates in a different style. The treatment of associates in a different style from the figures themselves would suggest that these representations were cult objects expressing the beliefs of prehistoric man. In fact, the general absence of indications for the mouth and sex organs on the anthropomorphic figures would support their being cult objects.

Finding female representations in contexts such as in a grain-bin or granary in the earlier periods and in the graves

1 These adults are shown with hands clasped on the chest and in a skirt. These features are typical of the statuettes of Mesopotamia and Syria in the third millennium B.C. (Early Dynasty II and III). Here, these figures in the round are known as worshippers and are placed as a substitute for the worshippers himself or herself in the temples. From the inscriptions on some of them it is known that it was hoped in this way to obtain a prolongation of life with the help of the divinity. The position of hands clasped on the chest is taken to be a respect for or awaiting for instructions from deities.

"The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia" p.37 A. Moortgat
 These statuettes are found at Khafaje (Figs.57,76), Tell Asmar (Fig.58), Mari (Figs.64,78-80), Tell Chuera (Figs. 70,72,74) and Ashur (Fig.77)

in the later periods would suggest her being used as a stimulator in the fertility of crops or protector in the unknown other world. Her use as a protector is also clear from her representations as pendants¹ (Pl.XLIV Fig.21 and Pl.CCXXXVI Fig.1) or a ring (Pl.CCXXXVI Fig.2).

The examples of the schematic group ~~does~~ not show the same characteristics as those of the naturalistic. In fact, in the beginning their contexts are also different. Moreover, the conditions in which they are found and their way of manufacture would tend to show that they were handled daily as toys or were used in rituals. The later examples of this group also show that they were not toys since they represent again only the female in the manner approaching to the examples of the naturalistic group. These were also found in groups in different contexts, such as in a niche or a vessel.

Heads that are seen manufactured not as component parts for anthropomorphic figures are found earlier than the anthropomorphic figures themselves, but in the form of a ball of clay. It is known that in Anatolia skulls are preserved and kept in buildings, perhaps in the remembrance of ancestors, from at least the beginning of the Neolithic period, as ceramic Hacilar and later on early periods at Çatal höyük show. It is most probable that these heads are somewhat connected with this practice of skull preservation, as it is proven they are not manufactured as component parts for anthropomorphic figures.

1 Anthropomorphic figures are also known to be used to form necklaces in the Early Neolithic period (Mellaart, J. 1967 Pl.81) and Early Bronze Age (Kosay, H. 1951 Pl.CLXIX₂ and Schliemann, H. 1880 Fig.920)

Chap.II Sec.1: Survey of sites at which anthropomorphic figures are found Table 2

This main period covers three successive periods, the Early and Late Neolithic and the Early Chalcolithic, which are not represented successively at one single site. Its anthropomorphic figures are therefore to be found at the Early Neolithic Çatal höyük (Pls.I-XXIX), the Late Neolithic Çatal höyük (Pls.XXXII-XXXV), Hacilar (Pls.XXXVI-LVI), Su-berde (Pl.LVII), Erbağa (unillustrated), Can Hasan (Pl.LVIII) and Agio Gala (Pl.LIX) and Early Chalcolithic Hacilar (Pls.LXXI-C), Can Hasan (Pls.CI-CIV), Yümük tepe (Pl.CV) and Çatal höyük west (Pl.CVI).

At Çatal höyük, anthropomorphic figures are to be found in all the Early Neolithic building-levels (XII-III) with the exception of XI and X. Building-level XII has so far yielded only a head that is not manufactured as a component part of an anthropomorphic figure. The investigations have not been completed and virgin soil has not been reached. Hence, it is not yet known whether in the lower building-levels there are any forerunners or prototypes of the earliest known examples. This question may be, to some extent, approached from the point of view of the anthropomorphic figures themselves. Two different anthropomorphic figure groups are found here. The first¹ can be seen from building-level IX onwards while the second group, much more naturalistically executed and sophisticated, does not seem to appear before building-level VII. Accordingly, it would seem likely that the anthropomorphic figures of this second group are developed from those of the first group, but in actual fact such a development is improbable, since when the naturalistic ones first appear the schematic group does not disappear. On the contrary, they continue

1 The examples of building-levels IX and VIII have not been published. Mellaart, J. 1967b p.181
Pl.I Fig.4, Pl.III Fig.7, Pl.VII Figs.16-19, Pl.XIII Figs.32-33, Pl.XIV Figs.34-38 and Pl.XXIII Fig.51

to be produced together with the naturalistic anthropomorphic representations in the same building-levels. This situation would suggest that the naturalistically executed group is also produced at least as early as building-level IX, if not earlier. There is no developmental relation between these two groups; and although both represent human beings, they are produced for different purposes as the different styles and manner of manufacture suggest.

Anthropomorphic figures of the second group have not been found before building-level VII, possibly because of the incomplete state of excavations, but it is also possible that they remained in use for a long time, since they are cult objects. Their long use seems likely and is explained by their diversity. In contrast to the anthropomorphic figures of the later building-levels (V-III), those found before building-level V exhibit considerable variation in form and style, varying from aniconic (Pl.IV Fig.8), near-anthropomorphic (e.g. Pl.I Fig.2), schematized (e.g. Pl.V Fig.14), stylized (e.g. Pl.XI Fig.28) to realistic (e.g. Pl.XII Fig.30). The present evidence is insufficient to show a chronological difference between these forms and styles, but this diversity may well be indicative of forms or styles from different building-levels since the anthropomorphic figures may have been sacredly kept from one building-level to the next.

All the anthropomorphic figures, except the schematic ones, are found accompanied with amorphic stones or concretions of stalactites or stalagmites inside the buildings which with a few exceptions seem to be shrines rather than private dwellings, as the contents and decorations suggest. Schematic representations are found stuck between the bricks or walls of the buildings or in groups in pits near them. The intra-mural graves of Çatal höyük do not yield any anthropomorphic figures. Two of the anthropomorphic figures of the building-level VI_A (Pl.V Figs.11-12) were found incrustated with grain.

Not all the Late Neolithic building-levels of Çatal höyük have anthropomorphic figures. The last two building-levels (I-0) have not yielded any, a fact which may be attributed to the proximity of these building-levels to the surface and to the limited extent of excavations. As in the Early Neolithic site, the schematic group (Pl.XXXII Fig.4 and Pl.XXXIII Fig.5) and naturalistic representations are seen. None of the anthropomorphic figures comes from intra-mural graves. One of them (Pl.XXXV Fig.12) was unearthed in a grain-bin of a building.

Of the four Late Neolithic building-levels of Hacilar, only the first (IX) and the last (VI) have anthropomorphic figures, all of which are found inside the buildings. None of these buildings have any contents or decorations that would indicate that they were shrines. Some unbaked examples (Pl.^{xux}~~IXL~~ Fig.35, Pl.LIII Fig.46 and Pl.LIV Fig.48) found side by side with completed anthropomorphic figures would suggest that they were manufactured in these buildings. As at Çatal höyük the schematic group is also found, at times in the same buildings¹ side by side with the representations of the naturalistic group or in a group in a niche of a building². The naturalistic anthropomorphic figures are found scattered near the hearths and are never seen mingled with the other objects of the buildings. In one building a group is found imbedded in grain³. Not a single grave has been discovered inside the buildings or within the residential area of the site, nor has the extra-mural cemetery of the Late Neolithic Hacilar been traced. It is not therefore known whether or not extra-mural graves contain anthropomorphic figures. However, a cup in the form of a head, which is found in one of the three intra-mural graves dated to the

1 Pl.XXXVI Fig.1, Pl.XL Fig.12, Pl.XLIII Fig.19, Pl.XLIV Figs.20 and 22-23, Pl.XLVIII Figs.30-32, Pl.LI Fig.40

2 Pl.XLIII Fig.18, Pl.XLVIII Fig.33, Pl.LI Figs.37-39

3 Pl.XXXVIII Fig.6, Pl.XLII Fig.17, Pl.L Fig.36, Pl.LIII Fig.47, Pl.LIV Figs.50-51

transitional period between building-levels VI and V, could indicate the practice of accompanying burials with some sort of anthropomorphical representation. This head is actually dated to building-level VI on the grounds that the almond-shaped eyes and outline of hair are incised, and a bun at the back of the head in relief is similar to the heads of the heads of the anthropomorphic figures of building-level VI. Black patches on this head would suggest its being recuperated from the fire that destroyed the building-level VI.

All the Early Chalcolithic building-levels (V-I) of Hacilar have anthropomorphic figures, though only fragments were found in building-levels V and IV. Anthropomorphic figures of this period at Hacilar were found inside the buildings as well as in the extra-mural graves. These graves, however, were only discovered by villagers after the scientific excavations had ceased. Since no scientific investigations have been carried out in the cemetery, the details and dates of the graves are not known¹. However, a number of anthropomorphic figures found in the illicit post-excavations² illustrated here (Pls.LXXXIII-C) are dated to building-level I on the grounds that they (1) have inlaid obsidian for the eyes (Pl.LXXXV Figs.8-9) (2) are painted in the linear manner (Pl.LXXXIV Fig.4, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.12, Pl.LXXXIX Figs.15-16, Pl.XCV Fig.28, Pl.IXC Fig.34, Pl.C Fig.35) (3) are manufactured in the form of vessels (Pl.LXXXIII Figs.1-3, Pl.LXXXVI Fig.10, Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14, Pl.LXXXIX Fig.17, Pl.XCI Figs.19-21, Pl.XCVI Fig.30, Pl.XCVII Figs.31-32, Pl.XCVIII Fig.33, Pl.C Fig.36) (4) show a reclining posture (Pl.XCII Figs.22-24, Pl.XCIII Figs.25-26) and (5) have a tapering head (Pl.XCVI Fig.29). These are the characteristic features

1 The article by O. Höckmann on a grave illicitly dug at the Hacilar cemetery is not considered to be of any value, since the information is based on an antique dealer's account. Höckmann, O. 1967 pp.1-8

2 Many more examples from these excavations have been seen by the author, but these are not included in this study since no photographs of them are possibly available

of the anthropomorphic figures of building-level I. Moreover, the seated (Pl.LXXXVII Figs.11,13), squatting (Pl.XC Fig.18), resting (Pl.XCIV Fig.27) and lying (Pl.XCV Fig.28) of these unstratified figures are dated to building-level I since the anthropomorphic figures of building-levels V-II did not display any posture other than standing. The standing anthropomorphic figures decorated with bands (Pl.LXXXIV Fig.5 and Pl.LXXXV Fig.7) or without any decoration (Pl.LXXXV Fig.6) may well be from the earlier building-levels, but in the absence of any further information they are tentatively accepted here as representations from building-level I. Only a fragmentary head with almond-shaped eyes and outline of hair in incision and an elaborately styled hair (Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11) is dated to building-level VI of the Late Neolithic period¹.

Not all these unstratified examples may come from the cemetery since the mound as well as the cemetery has suffered from illicit excavations; but again, no information is available to distinguish the anthropomorphic figures of the mound from those of the cemetery. However, incomplete examples (Pl.XCVI Figs.29-30) are considered to be from the mound. This may also be the case of the example in the form of an anthropomorphic vessel (Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14) whose base is missing and which was unearthed before the scientific excavations started. Some fragments found at the mound during the excavations may be the vessel's missing base as the similarities in decoration suggest.

A few intra-mural graves, which were unearthed in building-levels IV (eight graves), III (one grave), II (three graves) and I (five graves) did not yield any anthropomorphic figures. Only one anthropomorphic figure (Pl.LXXIV Fig.8) and some fragments were found in one of the shrines (the southwest one) of building-level II. Another example of the same building-level (Pl.LXXIV Fig.7) was found in the granary.

¹ This head is attached to one of the unstratified examples with missing head of the Early Chalcolithic period by mistake

Suberde yielded only one anthropomorphic figure, from the Middle Layer. It is taken to be a representation of the schematic group and found in the residential debris of the site. The end of the Middle Layer, the last prehistoric occupation on the site, is not known clearly, though dated by the excavator to the period, which is earlier than the beginning of the building-level VI at Çatal höyük¹. The single anthropomorphic figure representation of this layer is remarkably reminiscent of an example of the schematic group found in building-level II at Çatal höyük (Pl.XXXII Fig.4). Both representations are shown with omitted arms, and their heads are missing, though they have holes in the necks for peg-type heads. Based on these common features the example of Suberde cannot be earlier than that of the Çatal höyük example.

Recent excavations at Erbaba have yielded three anthropomorphic figures of the class of the naturalistic group, which are datable to the Late Neolithic period².

In the context of the Lower Cave at Agio Gala, which is dated to the Late Neolithic period, were found a fragmentary head and a face-sherd.

As yet only six building-levels (7-2_B) dated before the Late Chalcolithic period have been unearthed at Can Hasan, which is still being excavated. On the basis of the painted pottery and with the aid of C¹⁴ dating, only the building-levels 3 and 2_B have been definitely dated to the Early Chalcolithic period. The preceding building-levels (7-4) containing dark burnished monochrome pottery probably belong to the Late Neolithic period. Of the four Late Neolithic building-levels only 5 and 4 have yielded anthropomorphic figures, which are of the examples of the schematic group (Can Hasan Figs.1-2 and Can Hasan Figs. 3 and 5 Pl.LVIII

1 Bordaz, J. 1968 pp.59-60

2 This dating^{is} based only on the author's observations at the Konya Museum. The contexts of these representations are not as yet available; they are recently mentioned in a preliminary report. Bordaz, J. 1969 pp.59-64

Fig.4 respectively). This group also persists in the first Early Chalcolithic building-level (Can Hasan Figs.1-2), which also has yielded a fragmentary head of the naturalistic group (Pl.CI Fig.3). Building-level 2_B has yielded only naturalistic anthropomorphic figures. The presence of some painted pottery-like fragments reminiscent of an anthropomorphic form suggest that anthropomorphic figures in the form of vessels exist¹. All the anthropomorphic figures are found in the residential area of the site; either in the buildings or in pits near them. The intra-mural children's graves of building-level 3 do not yield any anthropomorphic figures.

In the trial soundings at Çatal höyük west were found some fragmentary anthropomorphic figures of the naturalistic group. The context of these representations is dated to the Early Chalcolithic building-level 2_B of Can Hasan on the basis of the painted pottery correlations.

Except for the Early Chalcolithic building-level XXIII, neither the Neolithic nor the Early Chalcolithic building-levels of Yümük tepe yielded any anthropomorphic figures, and it therefore appears that manufacturing of them was not common. This is rather surprising as Yümük tepe is geographically situated between the cultures of Central Anatolia and Northern Syria and the Levant, all of which produced anthropomorphic figures. It is well established by the obsidian trade² that Yümük tepe was in contact with these cultures at least from the Early Neolithic period onwards. The absence of anthropomorphic figures here should probably be attributed either to inadequate excavations or to the fact that perishable materials, such as wood, wax, etc., were used in their manufacture. The only two anthropomorphic figures from Yümük tepe, which were found in the residential area of the site,

1 This information is based on the author's observations of the Can Hasan material at the Ankara Museum

2 Obsidian and the origins of trade
In "Scientific American" 1968 March pp.38-46

are reminiscent of the highly stylized examples of the Early Bronze Age II and belong to the schematic group.

Heads that are not manufactured as component parts for anthropomorphic figures are seen at Çatal höyük, Hacilar and Can Hasan. At Çatal höyük they are found in building-levels XII (Çatal höyük Fig.1), VI_A (Pl.XVI Figs.40-41) and III (Pl. XXVIII Figs.60-61) of the Early Neolithic period and II (Pl. XXXIV Fig.11) of the Late Neolithic period. At Hacilar only the Late Neolithic building-level VI has these representations (Pl.LII Figs.42-44 and Hacilar Fig.41). At the third site these heads have so far been unearthed in the second Early Chalcolithic building-level, 2_B, (Pl.CIV Figs.12-13).

Composite anthropomorphic figures are found at Çatal höyük and Hacilar only. At the former site they first appear in building-level VII and continue in building-level VI_A. The next building-levels to yield the examples of this group are III and II, but in these levels only females associated with two leopards are found (Pl.XXIV Fig.62 and Pl.XXXV Fig.12 respectively). Whereas in building-level VI_A both male and female composite anthropomorphic figures are seen. Here, male composite representations consist of an anthropomorphic figure with a bull (Pl.XVIII Figs.43-45) or a leopard (Pl.XIX Fig.46), and females are associated only with a leopard (Pl. XX Figs.47-48). In building-level VII only one composite representation consisting of a male figure associated with a bull was found (Pl.II Fig.5). Other composite representations consist of anthropomorphic figures in a group (a male and female and a female with a child) and a female representation with two heads and four breasts were found in building-level VI_A (Pl.XXII Fig.50 and Pl.XVII Fig.42).

At Hacilar only female composite anthropomorphic figures are seen, and they first appear in building-level VI. Here, an anthropomorphic figure is associated with a leopard cub (Pl.LIII Fig.45), a leopard and cub (Pl.LIII Fig.46) or two leopards (Pl.LIII Fig.47). She is moreover seen with a child (Pl.LIV Figs.48-51). In the Early Chalcolithic building-levels

no composite representations were found. However, from the illicit excavations the existence of composite anthropomorphic representations has been traced. These are dated to building-level I, as mentioned above, and consist of a female with a child (Pl.C Figs.35-36) or an animal¹ (Pl.IXC Fig.34), or a female with two heads (Pl.XCVII Figs.31-32) or faces (Pl.XCVIII Fig.33).

1 The identity of the animal is not possible because of the stylization. However, it is here accepted as a leopard on the basis of the earlier representations.

Chap.II Sec.2: Characteristics of anthropomorphic figures

a- Sex determination

By far the most characteristic feature of the anthropomorphic figures of this main period is the complete absence of sex organs. As a result it is not possible to distinguish the male representations from the female, unless this distinction is immediately made obvious, e.g. by the presence of a beard, or by the absence of pronounced breasts, buttocks and abdomen, or of hair done in the female fashion, such as? *finger* a bun, plait or pigtail.

Male anthropomorphic figures are not common¹ and are found only in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, that is, before building-level V at Catal hoyuk². In this period there are also examples without any indication of sex³. These representations may be taken as females since the postures (standing) and arm- or hand-positions (clasped on the abdomen) are similar to the female anthropomorphic figures. Male anthropomorphic figures are usually shown in a seated postures with hands on knees. The absence of female organs, such as breasts, may be the result of clothing in the cases of the two examples, as the finishing touches suggest (Pl.V Fig.13), and the position of arms indicates that they are clutching some sort of clothing which is covering the body (Pl.V Fig.11).

The aniconic (Pl.IV Fig.8) and semi-anthropomorphic figures (Pl.IX Fig.23) with pronounced abdomens may indicate pregnancy, hence they are female.

Anthropomorphic figures of the schematic group with a few exceptions are depicted without any indication of sex throughout the main period. When these sexless representa-

1 The ratio of male to female is eight to twenty

2 Pl.II Fig.5, Pl.VIII Figs. 20-22, Pl.XVIII Figs. 43-45 and Pl.XIX Fig.46

3 Pl.V Figs.11,13 and Pl.VI Fig.15

tions¹ are found at sites which do not yield any male representations one may accept them as being females. The absence of any female features on them may be attributed to crude workmanship. Sexual differentiation is not possible when sexless representations are found together with both sexes, basing this conclusion solely on the finds from Çatal höyük. However, the identification of the sexless representations found at Çatal höyük may be proven to be female anthropomorphic figures. Here, sexless representations² are produced side by side with the male and female anthropomorphic figures. When the male ones disappear at the end of building-level VI_A, the sexless representations still continue to be produced along with the female ones. Moreover, two examples are shown with pronounced breasts (Pl.VII Fig.16 and Pl.XXIII Fig.51). All this would suggest that these sexless anthropomorphic figures are made to represent the female ones and that the absence of female features on them is the result of crude workmanship.

Alternatively, it would appear that examples of this group, which are not recognisable as female anthropomorphic figures, were intentionally made to be sexless to serve a function different from those of the other examples of this group, but for which there is no direct evidence.

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- 1 Pl.XXXII Fig.3, Pl.XXXIII Fig.5, Pl.XL Fig.12, Pl.XLIII Fig.18, Pl.XLIV Fig.21, Pl.LI Figs.37-38 and 40, Pl.LVIII Fig.4, Can Hasan Figs.1, 3 and 5 (Late Neolithic), Pl.CV Figs.1-2 and Can Hasan Figs.1-2 (Early Chalcolithic)
 - 2 Pl.I Fig.4, Pl.III Fig.7, Pl.VII Figs.17-19, Pl.XIII Figs.32-33 and Pl.XIV Figs.34-38

b. Stylistic grouping

Anthropomorphic figures found before the Late Neolithic period, particularly those before the late phase of the Early Neolithic period, that is, before building-level V at Catal hoyuk, do not exhibit any uniformity (Pls.I-XXII). The two groups, schematic and naturalistic, appear side by side. In addition to this contrast a considerable variation can be seen within the naturalistic group. They range from aniconic¹ to semi-anthropomorphic² in form³ and their styles vary from schematized⁴, highly stylized⁵, stylized⁶ to realistic⁷.

It would seem that a number of factors, such as use of various materials (stones, marble, alabaster or clay) in their manufacture and different functions which they were intended to serve, may account for this stylistic diversity within the naturalistic group. Alternatively, this diversity may indicate that anthropomorphic figures date from different periods, but as yet there is no evidence available to demonstrate such a development.

In the late phase of the Early Neolithic period, that is, the period between building-levels V and III at Çatal höyük, aniconic and semi-anthropomorphic forms disappear, though

1 Pl.IV Fig.8

2 Pl.I Fig.2, Pl.IV Figs.9-10 and Pl.IX Fig.23

3 One may be led to think that aniconic and semi-anthropomorphic forms are incompleated examples since they are invariably found accompanied by amorphic stones or concretions and stalagtites or stalagmites as the entirely completed anthropomorphic figures. But the buildings in which all forms are found rule out this possibility since these buildings are mostly shrines rather than workshops as the contents and decorations suggest

4 Pl.III Fig.6, Pl.V Fig.14 and Pl.VI Fig.15

5 Pl.XI Fig.27

6 Pl.I Fig.3, Pl.V Figs.11 and 13, Pl.VIII Fig.20, Pl.X Figs.24-26, Pl.XI Fig.28, Pl.XVII Fig.42, and Pl.XVIII Fig.45

7 Pl.II Fig.5, Pl.V Fig.12, Pl.VIII Figs.21-22, Pl.XII Figs.29-31, Pl.XV Fig.39, Pl.XVIII Figs.43-44, Pl.XIX Fig.46, Pl.XX Figs.47-48, Pl.XXI Fig.49 and Pl.XXII Fig.50

schematized¹ and stylized² examples still continue alongside the realistic ones³. The latter begin to predominate for the first time.

At the beginning of the Late Neolithic period the stylistic diversity in the representations of the naturalistic group disappears abruptly, and anthropomorphic figure representations are seen only in a conventionalized, realistic style⁴.

Actually, this conventionalization begins in the last phase of the Early Neolithic period and is attributed to the gradual increase in the use of clay for the manufacture of anthropomorphic figures. Thus, while in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period anthropomorphic figures are mostly made in various stones, in the last phase clay gradually replaces stone and becomes the predominant material in the Late Neolithic period.

The stylistic uniformity of the anthropomorphic figures of the previous period disappears abruptly at the beginning of the Early Chalcolithic period, when stylization of anthropomorphic figures becomes apparent. This stylization does not show a line of gradual development or decline. As a result, throughout the period the stylized⁵ and even the highly styl-

1 Pl.XXVII Fig.57

2 Pl.XXVII Fig.59

3 Pl.XXIII Fig.52, Pl.XXIV Figs.53-54, Pl.XXV Fig.55, Pl.XXVI Fig.56, Pl.XXVII Fig.58, Pl.XXIX Fig.62

4 Pl.XXXII Figs.1-2, Pl.XXXIII Figs.6-7, Pl.XXXIV Figs.8-10, Pl.XXXV Fig.12, Pl.XXXVI Fig.2, Pl.XXXVII Figs.3-5, Pl.XXXVIII Figs.6-8, Pl.XXXIX Figs.9-10, Pl.XL Fig.11, Pl.XLI Fig.28, Pl.XLVII Fig.29, Pl.XLV Figs.24-27, Pl.IXL Figs.34-35, Pl.L Fig.36, Pl.LIII Figs.45-47, Pl.LIV Figs.48-51, Erbaba Figs.1-3

5 Pl.LXXIV Fig.8, Pl.LXXVII Fig.16, Pl.LXXVIII Figs.19-21, Pl.LXXX Fig.23, Pl.LXXXIII Figs.1-3, Pl.LXXXV Fig.8, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11, Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14, Pl.LXXXIX Figs.16-17, Pl.XCII Figs.22-23, Pl.XCIII Figs.25-26, Pl.XCVII Figs.31-32, Pl.C Fig.36, Pl.CI Fig.3, Can Hasan Fig.4, Pl.CIII Figs.10-11, Pl.CVI Figs.1-2

ized¹ anthropomorphic figures are found alongside the realistic² representations. The latter now are always inferior to those of the previous period, both in the expression of the naturalism and in the proportions of features³.

It might be thought that when clay is used in the manufacture of anthropomorphic figures, more naturalistic representations can be achieved. However, even the use of clay seems not to have always resulted in naturalistic representations. This can best be seen in a group of anthropomorphic figures of the Early Neolithic period⁴ which are schematic in appearance, though they are always made of clay. This group continues into the early phase of the Early Chalcolithic period⁵ through the Late Neolithic period⁶, though during the latter period these anthropomorphic figures are slightly sophisticated, and at times they approach the stylized examples of the naturalistic group⁷. The stylistic contrast between the schematic and naturalistic groups is therefore not due to the nature of the material but a result of the different functions, as mentioned above, and may be proven by the different contexts, as seen at Çatal höyük.

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- 1 Pl.LXXII Fig.3, Pl.LXXVI Figs.12-13, Pl.LXXVII Figs.17-18, Pl.LXXIX Fig.22, Pl.LXXX Fig.24, Pl.LXXXI Fig.26, Pl.LXXXVI Fig.10, Pl.XCI Figs.19-21, Pl.XCVI Fig.29, Pl.XCVIII Fig.33, Pl.IXC Fig.34
 - 2 Pl.LXXIII Figs.4 and 6, Pl.LXXIV Fig.7, Pl.LXXV Figs.9-10, Pl.LXXVI Figs.14-15, Pl.LXXXIV Figs.4-5, Pl.LXXXV Figs.6-7 and 9, Pl.LXXXVII Figs.12-13, Pl.LXXXIX Fig.15, Pl.XC Fig.18, Pl.XCIV Fig.27, Pl.XCV Fig.28, Pl.C Fig.35, Pl.CII Fig.5, Can Hasan Figs.6-8, Pl.CIII Figs.9
 - 3 c.f. Pl.LXXIV Fig.7 and Pl.XXXVII Fig.3, Pl.LXXV Fig.10 and Pl.XL Fig.11, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.12 and Pl.XLV Figs.24 and 26, Pl.XCIV Fig.27 and Pl.IXL Fig.35, Pl.XCV Fig.28 and Pl.L Fig.36 or Pl.C Fig.35 and Pl.LIV Fig.49
 - 4 Pl.I Fig.4, Pl.III Fig.7, Pl.VII Figs.16-19, Pl.XIII Figs.32-33, Pl.XIV Figs.34-38, Pl.XXIII Fig.51
 - 5 Can Hasan Figs.1-2 and Pl.CV Figs.1-2
 - 6 Pl.XXXII Fig.4, Pl.XXXIII Fig.5, Pl.LI Figs.37-40, Pl.LVII Fig.1, Pl.LVIII Fig.4, Can Hasan Figs.1,3 and 5
 - 7 Pl.XXXII Fig.3, Pl.XL Fig.12, Pl.XXXVI Fig.1, Pl.XLIII Figs.18-19, Pl.XLIV Figs.20-23, Pl.XLVIII Figs.30-33

c- Facial features, hairstyles and headdress

With a few exceptions, the mouth and eyebrows are not indicated, though all the other facial features and the hair are shown on every anthropomorphic figure of the main period. Indication of the mouth seems uncommon¹ and is schematically shown with a slit². In the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period it is also indicated with a slit (Pl.C Fig.36) and with a dot (Pl.LXXXVI Fig.10) or a lozenge (Pl.XCI Fig. 19) in paint. The latter are seen on the anthropomorphic figures from the post-excavation finds at Hacilar. Another example dating from the late phase of the Late Neolithic period shows a stab for the mouth (Pl.LIX Fig.1).

Only two examples are seen provided with eyebrows in the Neolithic period. In the early phase of the Early Neolithic period it is shown in relief (Pl.XV Fig.39), and in the late phase of the Late Neolithic it is schematically indicated with lines (Pl.LIX Fig.1). In the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period indication of the eyebrows becomes more common and it is seen particularly on anthropomorphic figures in the form of vessels³. In this period eyebrows are indicated in relief, except for one example from the post-excavation finds at Hacilar which has painted eyebrows (Pl.C Fig.36).

The ears and nose are indicated in relief throughout the main period, though in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period at times the ears are omitted⁴ or shown schematically by lines (Pl.III Fig.6, Pl.V Fig.14). In the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period perforated or unperforated small

1 Out of 80 examples only 12 anthropomorphic figures are provided with the mouth

2 Pl.V Figs.13-14, Pl.IX Fig.23, Pl.LIX Fig.2, Pl.LXXIV Fig.7, Pl.LXXXI Fig.25, Pl.LXXXIII Fig.3, Pl.CIII Fig.9

3 Pl.LXXXI Fig.25, Pl.LXXXII Figs.27-30, Pl.LXXXIII Figs. 2-3, Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14, Pl.LXXXIX Fig.17, Pl.XCI Figs. 19,21, Pl.XCVI Fig.30, Pl.XCVII Figs.31-32

4 Pl.V Figs.11,13, Pl.VI Fig.15, Pl.VIII Fig.21, Pl.X Fig. 26, Pl.XXI Fig.49

lugs for the nose and ears are also seen, but these are only used on the anthropomorphic figures in the form of vessels¹.

On the basis of treatment of the eyes and hair, the anthropomorphic figures of the early phase of the Late Neolithic period differ from those of the late phase. In the early phase, that is, the period of building-levels II-0 at Çatalhöyük, the hair is done up in a large bun on top of the head, and the eyes are indicated by two small dots (Pl.XXXIV Fig.8). Both these features are characteristics of the Early Neolithic period², but eyes indicated by slits are also known³. The anthropomorphic figures of the late phase of the Late Neolithic period, that is, the period of building-level VI at Hacilar, are provided with large almond-shaped eyes⁴, at times with marked pupils in black paint⁵ or in incision (Pl.LIX Fig.1), and have the hair done up either in a plait coiled at the back of the head (Pl.XXXIX Fig.10) or in a small bun⁶ or pigtail⁷ at the back of the head. Moreover, one example, a fragmentary head from the post-excavation find at Hacilar shows the hair done up in two separate rolls at the back of the head and in a bun on top (Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11). In addition in the late phase the outline of the hair is indicated by incision on every anthropomorphic figure, and sometimes the hair is shown with either solid painting in black or with incised lines (Pl.IXL Fig.35, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11). The solidly

1 Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14, Pl.XCI Fig.19, Pl.XCVI Fig.30, Pl.XCVII Figs.31-32, Pl.XCVIII Fig.33, Pl.C Fig.36

2 Pl.V Figs.12 and 14, Pl.XV Fig.39, Pl.XXIV Fig.53

3 Pl.IV Fig.9, Pl.V Fig.13, Pl.VIII Fig.22, Pl.IX Fig.23

4 Pl.XXXVII Figs.3-5, Pl.XXXVIII Fig.6, Pl.XXXIX Fig.10, Pl.XL Fig.11, Pl.XLV Fig.26, Pl.IXL Fig.35, Pl.L Fig.36, Pl.LV Figs.52 and 54-55, Pl.LVI Fig.56, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11

5 Pl.XLII Fig.17, Pl.LV Fig.53

6 Pl.XXXVII Figs.3-5, Pl.XXXVIII Fig.6, Pl.XL Fig.11, Pl.XLV Fig.26, Pl.IXL Fig.35, Pl.LV Figs.52-55, Pl.LIX Fig.1

7 Pl.XLII Fig.17, Pl.L Fig.36, Pl.LVI Fig.56

painted one has also a short fringe covering the brow (Pl. XXXVIII Fig.6). A fragmentary face-sherd has incised slit eyes in this period (Pl.LIX Fig.2).

? rule
The most interesting characteristic feature of the hair-styles in the latter phase is their application to the anthropomorphic figures. The hair done up in a pigtail or tress~~s~~ is always seen in the anthropomorphic figures with slender bodies with flat buttocks¹, whereas only the obese representations wear the bun².

In the Early Chalcolithic period the pigtail continues as before, though it is now incised³ or painted as one example from the post-excavations shows (Pl.LXXXIV Fig.4). However, in this period the small bun is seen replaced by the large bun of the Early Neolithic period which is placed at the back of the head (Pl.LXXIV Fig.7) as well as on top (Pl.CIII Fig.9, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.12). In the late phase of the period a small bun (Pl.LXXXV Figs.6-7, Pl.XCII Figs.22-24) also appears, at times in a tapering form⁴. The latter is found on the examples of the post-excavation finds at Hacilar. In this period the outline of the hair is also indicated⁵, and the hair itself is occasionally shown by lines (Pl.LXXI Figs.1-2. Pl.XC Fig.18).

Rendering the eyes in almond shape⁶, at times with the pupils indicated in incision (Pl.LXXI Fig.1, Pl.CI Fig.3), also continues in the Early Chalcolithic period. However, small dots for the eyes (Pl.LXXXI Fig.25), as in the Early Neolithic period, are also seen in the late phase. The late phase is also characterized by the use of inlaid-obsidian for the eyes (Pl.LXXXII Figs.29-30). This technique is seen par-

1 Pl.XXXIX Fig.10, Pl.XLII Fig.17, Pl.L Fig.36

2 Pl.XXXVII Figs.3-5, Pl.XL Fig.11, Pl.XLV Fig.26, Pl.IXI Fig.35

3 Pl.LXXI Fig.1, Pl.LXXIII Fig.5, Pl.LXXVI Fig.11

4 Pl.LXXXV Fig.8, Pl.XCIII Fig.25, Pl.XCIV Fig.27

5 Pl.LXXI Fig.2, Pl.LXXXIV Fig.5, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.13, Pl.XC Fig.18, Pl.XCIV Fig.27

6 Pl.LXXI Fig.2, Pl.LXXIII Fig.5, Pl.LXXVI Fig.11

ticularly on anthropomorphic figures in the form of vessels, which first appear in this period (Pl.LXXXII Figs.27-30). Another anthropomorphic figure from the same phase is unusual in that it shows the eyes treated in the shape of coffee-beans, though it is made of stone (Pl.CIII Fig.9). From the examples among the post-excavation finds at Hacilar the almond shaped eyes are seen indicated by painting (Pl.LXXXVII Fig.12, Pl.XCII Fig.23) or in relief¹ as well as in incision². Moreover, obsidian-inlaid eyes are also found on the solid representations³ as well as in the vessel form⁴. Slits for the eyes are also observed⁵.

A face-sherd from the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period is the only example which has the face decorated. Obsidian is seen inlaid on the forehead, ear(s), nose and chin as for the eyes (Pl.LXXXII Fig.29).

Anthropomorphic figures with headdress first appear in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. Here, they consist of a long tapering cone with parallel circles⁶. One may take this form for a hairstyle, but anthropomorphic figures with this headdress already have a long pigtail which leads one to believe that there would not be enough hair for both to be hairstyles. It is also significant to point out that this headdress is seen only in anthropomorphic figures with slender bodies. In the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period a headdress is found in a different form, which consists of a flat cap and a flaring vertical piece in the centre.

1 Pl.LXXXIV Fig.4, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.13, Pl.LXXXIX Fig.16, Pl.XCI Fig.21, Pl.XCV Fig.28

2 Pl.LXXXIV Fig.5, Pl.LXXXV Figs.6-7, Pl.LXXXIX Fig.15, Pl.XC Fig.18, Pl.XCIV Fig.27, Pl.XCVI Fig.29

3 Pl.LXXXV Figs.8-9, Pl.XCII Figs.22,24, Pl.XCIII Figs.25-26

4 Pl.LXXXIII Fig.2, Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14, Pl.LXXXIX Fig.17, Pl.XCI Figs.19-20

5 Pl.LXXXIII Fig.3, Pl.XCVI Fig.30

6 Pl.XLII Fig.17 (top missing), Pl.LV Fig.53 (top missing), Pl.LVI Fig.56

The vertical piece has a ridge in the centre and is spotted in red paint (Pl.CII Fig.5, Can Hasan Fig.6). An anthropomorphic figure from the late phase of the Early Neolithic period is provided with a hole in the head (Pl.XXIV Fig.53), which may be taken as an attachment for some kind of a head-dress.

Along with the tendencies towards stylization a certain trend towards elongation either in head or neck occurs in the Early Chalcolithic period, but this degeneration does not show any uniformity. As a result anthropomorphic figures with disproportionately long necks (Pl.CII Fig.5, Can Hasan Figs.6-8) or elongated heads (Pl.LXXIII Fig.5, Pl.LXXIV Fig.7, Pl.LXXVI Fig.11) are seen side by side with those of realistic proportions and of round heads (Pl.LXXI Figs.1-2, Pl.LXXXI Fig.25, Pl.CIII Fig.9), characteristic of the Neolithic period. Disappearance of the roundness of the head with long neck or of the facial features of the elongated head, particularly the indications for the ears, nose, chin and the hair, results in the emergence of tapering heads (Pl.LXXXI Fig.26, Pl.CI Fig.3), which are moreover seen only in highly stylized anthropomorphic figures¹. The examples from the post-excavation loot at Hacilar have also long necks (Pl.LXXXIV Fig.4, Pl.XCII Fig.24, Pl.XCV Fig.28) or elongated heads (Pl.LXXXV Fig.8, Pl.XCIV Fig.27), and there is one example of a tapering head (Pl.XCVI Fig.29).

Male anthropomorphic figures, on the other hand, do not show any hairstyle (Pl.VIII Fig.20). One example is shown bald (Pl.VIII Fig.21), and another is seen wearing a beard (Pl.VIII Fig.20). One of them is depicted wearing a spotted cap, which may be taken to be of leopard skin (Pl.VIII Fig.22).

Schematic anthropomorphic figures seldom have the facial features represented, and on the whole the ears and hair are

1 Two examples with missing heads (Pl.LXXVII Figs.17-18) are accepted here once having had a tapering head with a long neck, on the analogy with a fragmentary example (Pl.LXXXI Fig.26)

omitted, but when they are shown, they are treated in a manner similar to that prevailing in their contemporary naturalistic representations, particularly in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period¹. As in the naturalistic group, the mouth is occasionally indicated in the examples of this group². A few examples of this group are seen wearing caps of a flat (Pl.III Fig.7, Pl.XIV Fig.36) or a conical form (Pl.XIV Figs.34-35) in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period and a flaring round headdress (Pl.LVIII Fig.4) in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. Only one example dating from the early phase of the Late Neolithic period is shown with a hairstyle consisting of a waist-length pigtail (Pl.XXXVI Fig.1).

1 c.f. Fig.11 and Fig.12 Pl.XL

2 Pl.VII Fig.16, Pl.XIV Fig.37, Pl.XL Fig.12

d- Clothing, decoration, anatomical details and jewellery

Although unpainted examples are by no means rare¹, clay anthropomorphic figures of the Early Chalcolithic period are characterized with their decoration in paint. Some of the Late Neolithic anthropomorphic figures, those dating from the late phase, that is, building-level VI at Hacilar, are also found to be painted. Although decorated or not anthropomorphic figures from both periods have surfaces slipped in the same colours, red or buff², and burnished with a few exceptions in the Early Chalcolithic period³, not only the colours of the paints but also the purpose of decoration differ.

In the Late Neolithic period white (and in one case black) paint is applied to a red or buff surface to indicate clothing; in the Early Chalcolithic period red and/or brown or shades of these colours is applied to buff surfaces to indicate clothing or merely decorations. Moreover, in the latter period paint is applied in reserved technique that gives the impression as though light paint, buff, is applied to a dark-coloured surface, red or brown, to show both clothing (Pl.LXXVI Fig.15) and decoration (Pl.LXXX Fig.24). Two anthropomorphic figures dating from the late phase of the same period, that is, building-level I at Hacilar, are unusual in that they have different colours for surfaces and decoration. The first one has white paint applied to a black surface (Pl.LXXX Fig.23); the second has a grey slip (Pl.LXXIX Fig.22).

In the Early Chalcolithic period anthropomorphic figures are seen clad in flowing sleeveless garments with V-shaped necks (Pl.LXXIV Fig.8, Pl.LXXV Fig.9) or in one case in a

1 Pl.LXXI Figs.1-2, Pl.LXXII Fig.3, Pl.LXXIII Figs.4-5, Pl.LXXV Fig.10, Pl.LXXVI Figs.11-14, Pl.LXXVII Figs.16-18, Pl.LXXVIII Figs.19-21, Pl.LXXIX Fig.22, Pl.LXXXI Figs.25-26, Pl.CI Fig.3, Pl.CIII Figs.10-11, Pl.CVI Figs.1-2, Can Hasan Fig.4

2 In the Early Chalcolithic period shades of these colours are seen

3 Pl.LXXVIII Fig.19, Pl.LXXIX Fig.22

dress with a V-shaped neck, which is solid red on one side and decorated with circles in red on buff surface on the other (Pl.LXXIV Fig.7). Moreover, a fragmentary leg decorated with vertical stripes may suggest a grass-like skirt (Pl.LXXIII Fig.6). In the late phase decoration begins to appear and consists of wavy bands (Pl.LXXX Fig.23) or stripes applied in a linear manner (Pl.LXXXII Figs.27-30, Pl.CII Fig.5, Can Hasan Figs.6-8). The examples from the post-excavation finds at Hacilar also show anthropomorphic figures decorated with bands¹ and stripes in a linear manner² or wearing a garment with V-shaped neck (Pl.LXXXV Fig.8) or undecorated³. Incised decoration also appears in this period and is applied to the chest and body (Pl.LXXVII Fig.17) or to the buttocks (Pl.LXXVI Fig.14). One of the incised decorations applied on a grey surface dating from the late phase of this period is filled in with white paste (Pl.LXXIX Fig.22).

The crossed lines in incision (Pl.LXXVII Fig.17) or in bands in paint (Pl.LXXX Fig.23) which are found in the late phase for the first time may be taken as suspension belts, if not, they may have a religious significance. Alternatively these cross-lines or -bands may be the stylized form of the dresses with V-shaped necks which are found in the early phase of the Early Chalcolithic period, that is, building-levels V-II at Hacilar.

In the late phase of the Late Neolithic period clothing is seen in relief as well as in paint, but its application, as in the hairstyles, varies according to the anatomy of the

1 Pl.LXXXV Fig.7, Pl.XCII Fig.23, Pl.XCIII Fig.25, Pl.XCIV Fig.27

2 Pl.LXXXIII Figs.1-3, Pl.LXXXIV Fig.4, Pl.LXXX Fig.9, Pl.LXXXVI Fig.10, Pl.LXXXVII Fig.12, Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14, Pl.LXXXIX Figs.16-17, Pl.XCI Figs.19-21, Pl.XCII Fig.24, Pl.XCV Fig.28, Pl.XCVI Fig.30, Pl.XCVII Figs.31-32, Pl.XCVIII Fig.33, Pl.IXC Fig.34, Pl.C Figs.35-36

3 Pl.LXXXV Fig.6, Pl.LXXXVII Figs.11,13, Pl.XC Fig.18, Pl.XCIII Fig.26, Pl.XCVI Fig.29

anthropomorphic figures. Narrow briefs in relief (Pl.XXXIX Figs.9-10), at times with a tail at the back (Pl.XLII Fig.15 tail now missing), and a patterned bodice in black paint on a red surface (Pl.XLII Fig.15) are seen in the representations with slender bodies. In contrast to the previous examples on the obese representations are found a fish-net-like apron suspended from the waist in white on a red surface in the front (Pl.XLI Fig.14) or on a buff surface at the back (Pl.XXXVII Fig.4) and a striped flowing garment without sleeves in white on a red surface (Pl.IXL Fig.34). Clothing in relief is taken to represent the garments made of animal skins since the tail of the narrow briefs is similar to that of the animal cub being held in the arm of an anthropomorphic figure (Pl.LIII Fig.45). One example from the early phase, that is, building-levels II-0 at Çatal höyük, wears a spotted blouse, which may be taken to be made of leopard skin, and a fringed skirt in relief (Pl.XXXII Fig.1).

Except for one example, which shows floral patterns in red applied on a buff surface (Pl.XII Fig.30) (which may be taken to be tattooing), anthropomorphic figures of the Early Neolithic period do not have any decorations. An anthropomorphic figure with a buff surface spotted in white paint may be taken to be clad in a dress made of leopard skin (Pl.XXV Fig. 55). Surfaces of the anthropomorphic figures in the Early Neolithic period are slipped in buff colour and burnished, though unburnished examples also exist¹.

None of the anthropomorphic figures made of stone are painted.

With a few exceptions in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period², examples of the schematic group which are made by pinching are not baked and do not have a slip or burnish. Moreover, they do not show any decoration, with the exception of an example from the early phase of the Late Neo-

1 Pl.X Fig.25, Pl.XI Fig.27, Pl.XII Fig.31

2 Pl.XXXVI Fig.1, Pl.XL Fig.12, Pl.XLIV Fig.20

lithic period. On this representation an incised pattern applied to the back is seen (Pl.LVII Fig.1).

With a few exceptions¹, all the anthropomorphic figures whether clad or not have the navel indicated. In the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period one example shows an obsidian-inlay for the navel (Pl.LXXVIII Fig.21). In contrast to the navel the hands on the whole are hardly defined even in the realistic examples, though in a few cases in the Neolithic period fingers are schematically indicated by lines². Toes are never indicated. This may be the result of footwear, but there are no indications other than the suggestion on one example of a ridge around the ankles (Pl.XII Fig.30) in the Early Neolithic period. A fragmentary leg in the Early Chalcolithic period has red paint extending above the ankle-level of the foot (Pl.LXXIII Fig.6).

Whatever the style is, the general outline of the body is more or less recognisable, and the waist is indicated by indentations except in the examples defined as schematized. The buttocks and abdomen are usually shown pronounced, particularly in the Early Chalcolithic period. However, there are also examples with slender bodies and flat buttocks³, which are also distinguished by their hairstyles and clothing, as mentioned above, dating from the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. The same distinction in the anatomy of anthropomorphic figures is also observed in the early phase of the same period and in the Early Neolithic period. In the early phase of the Late Neolithic period one representation differs from the others by its slender body and is seen clad in contrast to the other examples (Pl.XXXII Fig.1)?

1 Pl.III Fig.6, Pl.VI Fig.15, Pl.X Figs.24-26, Pl.XI Figs.27-28, Pl.XV Fig.39, Pl.XXIV Fig.53, Figs.XXVII Figs.57, 59, Pl.XXXII Fig.2, Pl.LXXVII Fig.18, Pl.LXXVIII Fig.20, Pl.CIII Figs.9-10

2 Pl.VIII Fig.22, Pl.XII Figs.29-31, Pl.XXIII Fig.52, Pl.XXIV Fig.53, Pl.XXVI Fig.56, Pl.XXVII Fig.58, Pl.XXXIII Figs.6-7, Pl.XXXIV Figs.8-10, Pl.XXXVIII Fig.8, Pl.XL Fig.11

3 Pl.XXXIX Figs.9-10, Pl.XLII Fig.15

In the early phase of the Early Neolithic period the above-mentioned anatomical forms are seen both in male and female representations. However, the differentiation in this period is observed in the absence of pronounced breasts of the female (Pl.V Fig.11) and in baldness, beardlessness and slenderness of the body of the male (Pl.VIII Fig.21). In the late phase of this period an example is seen without breasts and with a slender body and flat buttocks (Pl.XXVI Fig.56).

The distinction in the bodies of the Early Chalcolithic anthropomorphic figures is not possible since intact examples are few in number. However, the fragmentary heads with pigtails¹ and clad (Pl.LXXVI Fig.15) or unclad fragments with slender bodies and flat buttocks² may represent the slender form. Moreover, one of the two-headed examples³ from the post-excavation finds at Hacilar may be taken to be the representative of these two anatomically different anthropomorphic figures since on one head of this representation the hair is done up in a pigtail, and on the other in a bun, as in the representations of the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. This may well be also the case of the two-headed example (Pl.XVII Fig.42) from the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, where, as mentioned above, the distinct bodies are seen.

These anatomically different examples reflect the ^{different} various ages rather than physical types as the different hairstyles and clothing confirm and are explained by the different functional aspects of the anthropomorphic figures, that is, fertility in the case of the representation with slender bodies and motherhood in the obese representations.

1 Pl.LXXI Fig.1, Pl.LXXIII Fig.5, Pl.LXXVI Fig.11

2 Pl.LXXV Fig.10, Pl.LXXVI Fig.14

3 This anthropomorphic figure has not been published and is kept at the Munich Archaeological Museum

A group of anthropomorphic figures with exaggeratedly pendant breasts and rounder heads¹ may conceivably be taken as the representative of a different physical type (Pl.XXXVIII Figs.6-8). Alternatively, these pendant-breasted representations may represent a third aspect of the female, which may be a provider of nourishment.

Anthropomorphic figures with emphasis on the abdomen other than obesity, such as a protruding abdomen (Pl.LXXVII Fig.17), a triangle in relief (Pl.LXXVII Fig.18) or concentric circles in paint on abdomen (Pl.XCV Fig.28), could suggest pregnancy. All date from the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period, and the latter example was found among the post-excavation loot at Hacilar.

The breasts are always in relief, except on the schematized representations. In the latter they are shown schematically by lines (Pl.III Fig.6, Pl.V Fig.14). The arms are also made in relief, again except on the schematized examples, which have them represented schematically by lines. In the highly stylized anthropomorphic figures arms are indicated by mere stumps², particularly in the Early Chalcolithic period³. Arm-stumps are considered to be the highly stylized development, i.e. degeneration, of folded arms with hands related to the breasts⁴, as the transitional stylized forms indicate⁵. In the highly stylized and stylized forms the legs are usually not separated⁶, though they are at times defined schematically by lines in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period⁷.

1 Actually, only one of them is found with the head intact

2 Pl.XI Figs.27-28

3 Pl.LXXII Fig.3, Pl.LXXVI Figs.12-13, Pl.LXXVII Figs.17-18, Pl.LXXIX Fig.22, Pl.LXXX Fig.24, Pl.LXXXI Fig.26

4 e.g. Pl.LXXIV Fig.7

5 Pl.LXXIV Fig.8, Pl.LXXVII Fig.16, Pl.LXXX Fig.23

6 Pl.LXXIV Fig.8, Pl.LXXVII Fig.18

7 Pl.LXXVII Figs.16-17, Pl.LXXVIII Fig.20, Pl.LXXIX Fig.22

Anthropomorphic figures of the schematic group do not usually show any anatomical details. In a few examples in the Neolithic period the breasts are indicated in relief¹, and the abdomen is shown pronounced (Pl.XLIII Fig.19 and Pl.XLIV Fig.20). In the latter the navel is also indicated. These representations are usually shown with arm-stumps and omitted legs² or with separated³ or unseparated legs⁴. In the examples without arm-stumps the legs are again found separated⁵ or unseparated⁶. A few examples of this group are also seen provided with arms, but only in the Neolithic period. In these examples the legs are also omitted⁷, separated⁸ or unseparated⁹.

Excessive obesity (steatopygy) is not seen in anthropomorphic figure representations, though a few examples¹⁰, particularly the schematic representations¹¹, have enormous lower bodies with no details for the legs, which may suggest the representation of the excessive obesity. However, it would be noticed that these examples are depicted in a highly stylized form, executed crudely and provided with a flat base. Consequently these representations are provided with enormous lower bodies with a flattened base to stand by themselves.

1 Pl.VII Fig.16, Pl.XXIII Fig.51, Pl.XXXII Fig.4, Pl.XLVIII Figs.30,33, Pl.LI Fig.39 and Pl.LVII Fig.1

2 Pl.I Fig.4, Pl.LI Figs.37-40

3 Pl.XIII Fig.33, Pl.XLIII Fig.19, Pl.XLIV Figs.20-21, Pl.XLVIII Figs.30-33

4 Pl.VII Fig.16, Pl.XXIII Fig.51, Pl.LVII Fig.1

5 Pl.III Fig.7, Pl.XIV Figs.34-38

6 Pl.VII Figs.17-19, Pl.XXXII Fig.4, Pl.LVIII Fig.4

7 Pl.XXXIII Fig.5

8 Pl.XXXVI Fig.1, Pl.XL Fig.12, Pl.XLIII Fig.18

9 Pl.XIII Fig.32, Pl.XXXII Fig.3, Pl.XLIV Figs.22-23

10 Pl.XI Fig.27

11 Pl.XXXII Fig.4, Pl.XLIV Figs.22-23

Jewellery is exceedingly rare on the anthropomorphic figures of this main period and consists normally of armlets in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, a necklace in red paint (Pl.XXV Fig.55) in the late phase of the same period and necklaces of two- or five-tiers in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. Multiple armlets are worn at each arm by both male (Pl.VIII Fig.22) and female (Pl.V Fig.13) representations. Necklaces are seen on the bosom, and in the Early Chalcolithic period beads are also indicated (Pl.CII Fig.5 and Can Hasan Figs.6-8).

e- Heads and composite representations

Heads that are not manufactured as component parts for anthropomorphic figures show the same treatment for the facial features as contemporary heads of the anthropomorphic figures, with the exception of an example dating from the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. This head has obsidian-inlay for the eyes (Pl.XXXIV Fig.11). As in the anthropomorphic figures, they are occasionally provided with a mouth¹. However, despite these common features these heads do not show the realistic form. In the late phase of the Late Neolithic period they are found in a flat form, and in one case it is seen in the form of a vessel when it is upside-down. In the former representations only the outline of the hair is indicated, and the nose and ears are omitted, but the chin is schematically shown by a line². In the vessel form the hair is done up in a bun in relief at the back of the head, and the outline of the hair is indicated (Pl.LII Fig.44).

In the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period these heads are realistic, though slightly flattened. In this period they are shown wearing a flat slightly flaring headdress, which is painted solidly in black paint. The face is also decorated and shows black painted bands extending from the nose to the ears (Pl.CIV Fig.12). One of them has also two concentric loops in black paint on the forehead hanging from the headdress (Pl.CIV Fig.13). The Early Neolithic examples are more realistic in comparison with those of the later periods and are seen with or without necks (Pl.XVI Fig.40, Pl.XXVIII Fig.60 and Pl.XVI Fig.41, Pl.XXVIII Fig.61 respectively). The latter examples are always made of clay and unbaked, as the single example from the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. One of the stone examples is provided with holes on top, probably for an attachment of some kind of headdress (Pl.XXVIII Fig.60).

1 Pl.XVI Fig.40, Pl.XXVIII Fig.61, Pl.LII Fig.42

2 Pl.LII Figs.42-43, Hacilar Fig.41

These heads, occurring prior to the earliest anthropomorphic figures, the earliest dating from building-level XII at Catal hoyuk, are usually provided with deep holes in the necks¹ for attaching either to bodies or to special places, but, with one exception, their find spots have given no indication of the way in which they were used. At Hacilar in each building of building-level VI was found one of these heads, though none is provided with a hole in the neck. In one case it was found lying next to a small plastered two step pedestal, from which it presumably had fallen. This evidence may demonstrate that they were not manufactured as component parts for anthropomorphic figures. In fact, bodies provided with projections for the attachment for the heads with holes have not been found, but the contrary technique, in other words, heads provided with projections for attachment to bodies are seen, though they are confined only to the Late Neolithic period. This is established from both the examples of the schematic² and naturalistic³ groups whose heads are missing but which show a hole in the place of the neck for the insertion of a peg-type head.

The two other characteristic features of the anthropomorphic figures of this main period are (1) their association with animals and a child or (2) they are depicted with more than one head or face. Although these composite representations show the same treatment for the facial features and style of rendering, their associates and number of heads or faces vary according to sex. A bull (possibly a ram) or a leopard is seen associated with the male; a leopard, a leopard cub or both and two leopards or a child are depicted with female. The male is only seen mounted on his associate⁴, whereas, the

1 Pl.XVI Fig.40, Pl.XXVIII Fig.60, Pl.CIV Figs.12-13

2 Pl.XXXII Fig.4, Pl.XXXIII Fig.5, Pl.XLIII Figs.18-19, Pl. XLIV Figs.20,23, Pl.XLVIII Figs.30-33, Pl.LI Figs.37-40, Pl.LVII Fig.1

3 Pl.XXXIII Fig.7, Pl.XXXIX Fig.9, Pl.XLI Fig.13

4 Pl.II Fig.5, Pl.XVIII Figs.43-45

female is depicted standing behind a leopard (Pl.XX Figs.47-48), seated on two leopards¹ (Pl.LIII Fig.47) or with carrying two leopards on the shoulders² (Pl.XXIX Fig.62). Moreover, she is seen seated on a leopard and holding a cub (Pl.LIII Fig.46) or standing with a cub (Pl.LIII Fig.45). Associated with a child, she is in a seated posture and the child is on her back (Pl.LIV Fig.48) or standing (Pl.LIV Fig.49) or sitting on her lap³ (Pl.LIV Fig.50). Also she is seen with a child in a resting posture. The latter example is spotted by large dots in black paint on the body and legs (Pl.LIV Fig.51).

✓The female✓is shown✓only with two heads (Pl.XCVII Figs. 31-32) or faces (Pl.XCVIII Fig.33). In the earliest example there are four breasts, and she wears a belt in relief around the waist (Pl.XVII Fig.42).

Two composite anthropomorphic figures are at present unique in that they present compositions rather than just showing associations. The first one shows two anthropomorphic figures in an embrace on the left, which may be taken to be symbol of productivity, and an anthropomorphic figure holding a child on the right, which may be taken to represent the result of the scene on the right (Pl.XXII Fig.50). The second one depicts a female anthropomorphic figure seated on a throne supported on either side by two leopards⁴, and she is in the process of giving birth to a child, the head of which is seen between the thighs. The animals' tails curl up on the back of the anthropomorphic figure (Pl.XXXV Fig.12), like the other two examples shown seated on leopards (Pl.LIII Figs.46-47). This composition may be taken to symbolize the fertility of the female, and at the same time it may represent reproductive forces of nature.

1 Leopards which are now missing are placed side by side facing opposite directions

2 Leopards are now missing, except for the forelegs

3 Except for the legs child is now missing

4 These animals may be taken as lions, but there is no evidence of the existence of lion in this period in Anatolia

As in the single anthropomorphic figures, the two anatomically different bodies are observed in the composite representations. A male with slender body is seen mounted on a leopard (Pl.XIX Fig.46). Two female composite representations differ from the others by their slender bodies. In the first example the breasts are hardly indicated, and she wears a spotted scarf about the neck, which is taken to be made of leopard skin (Pl.XX Fig.48). In the second one she is depicted standing with a leopard cub in the left arm and wears her hair in a pigtail. She also wears briefs with a tail in relief at the back (Pl.LIII Fig.45 tail now missing). Obese examples contemporary with this are seen seated on leopards and wear the hair in a bun. One of them shows the hair done up in a tresse round the back of the head and in a bun on top (Pl.LIII Fig.47)

Chap.II Sec.3 . Types of anthropomorphic figures
Table 3

The postures of the anthropomorphic figures of this main period, which are established by 124 stratified examples of the excavated sites -46 from the Early Neolithic, 52 from the Late Neolithic and 26 from the Early Chalcolithic period-, are divided into 8 main types, although not all these types exist in every period. Of these 8 types only the standing (A) and the seated (B) ones are found in each period. The rarest type of the main period is the kneeling posture (C), which is represented by a single example from the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. The crouching (D) and squatting (E) postures become novelties in the representations of anthropomorphic figures only after the end of the Early Neolithic period, and both of them are also seen in the following period, the Early Chalcolithic. In addition to these latter types the Late Neolithic period displays new types consisting of the resting (G) and lying (H) -face down, head lifted- postures, though these are not seen before the late phase of this period. The reclining posture (F) is another rare representation of anthropomorphic figures of the main period, and is not seen before the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period, building-level I of Hacilar. The seated representations are, moreover, divided into several sub-types according to the positions of the legs of anthropomorphic figures. These sub-types of the seated posture, like the main types, are not found in every period, and show chronological differences. The earliest sub-type of the seated posture is the one in which legs are raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen (Bd). In addition to this sub-type, there are those anthropomorphic figures either seated on something, usually on a stool, or meant to be seated on something with legs bent downward at the knees (Bc). Both these types characterize the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, building-levels before V of Çatal hö-

yuk. The seated anthropomorphic figures with legs crossed in front (Ba) emerge for the first time in the late phase of the Early Neolithic period, building-levels V-III at Çatal höyük. This posture also continues into the Late Neolithic and then into the Early Chalcolithic period. Another variety of the seated posture, legs to one side -left or right- (Bf), is a new feature of the late phase of the Late Neolithic period, building-level VI of Hacilar, and it is likely that this posture is a development from the squatting posture which is a characteristic type of the early phase of the same period, building-levels II-0 of Çatal höyük.

All the main types show variations according to the positions of hands and in one case position of arms. The latter is exceptionally rare and consists of placing arms on the chest in a standing type (A.6) from the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. The positioning of hands, however, varies according to the postures of representations. The variations show chronological differences, except in a few cases. The common position of hands of almost all postures is the one which depicts the hands related to the breasts (1). Although representations with this hand-position are found in every period, the relation of hands to the breasts vary^{1c} chronologically, except for the one position which depicts the hands on the breasts (1c). Hands supporting the breasts (1b) is a characteristic feature of the late phase of the Late Neolithic period and are seen in the resting and lying as well as the standing and seated with legs to one side postures (G.1b, H.1b, A.1b and Bf.1b). Hands cupping the breasts (1a) are only found in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period, but only the squatting posture has this position (E.1a).

The second common position of hands is the one which shows the hands related to the breasts: hands either clasped (7) or freely placed (8). However, these positions are seen side by side only in the early phase of the Early Neolithic and late phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods. In the for-

mer period they are found in the squatting type (A.7 and A.8). The kneeling and seated types of this period have only the freely placed position (C.8 and A.8). In the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period they are seen only in the squatting type (E.7 and E.8). In the late phase of the Early Neolithic period the standing type and seated type with legs crossed are also provided with hands placed freely on the abdomen (A.8 and Ba.8). The standing type with hands freely placed on the abdomen are, moreover, seen in the early phase of the Late Neolithic and both phases of the Early Chalcolithic periods. Clasped hands are also found in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period in the standing type and in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period in the crouching type (D.7).

Hands placed on hips (12) are seen in the standing type (A.12) in the late phase of the Late Neolithic and the early phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods only. A squatting representation with hands in this position (E.12) is also found in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The seated types of the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, seated on something or meant to be seated on something with legs bent downward at the knees and seated with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen, and of the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period, seated with legs crossed, have the hands placed on the knees (Bc.13, Bd.13 and Ba.13 respectively). The crouching type of the late phase of the Late Neolithic period depicts the above mentioned hand-position as well (D.13). In addition to these hand-positions there are hands placed on the thighs (11), or one hand placed on the breast or abdomen, the other on the thigh (4 and 10 respectively). These positions are peculiar to the early phase of the Late Neolithic period, although an example from the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period shows an anthropomorphic figure with hands placed on the thighs in a seated posture with legs crossed (Ba.11). In the Late Neolithic period the squatting type has one hand on the breast and the other on the thigh (E.4),

and the seated postures with crossed legs either have both hands placed on the thighs (Ba.11) or one hand on the abdomen and the other on the thigh (Ba.10).

The postures and hand-positions of the male representations do not differ from those of the female, although in these representations postures are limited to the seated types with hands either on the knees or abdomen. They are seated on a stool or meant to be seated on something with legs bent downward at the knees and hands on the knees (Bc.13) or seated with an undefinable leg-position with hands placed freely on the abdomen (B.8). Actually this seated position is definable, it is the highly stylized form of the posture which consists of the seated type with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen. A transitional form (Pl.XI Fig.28), with division of the legs shown by a grooving, between this (Pl.VIII Fig.19) and that of the highly developed form (Pl.XII Fig.30) indicates the connection¹.

The postures of the anthropomorphic figures of the schematic group do not show as many variations as those of the realistic group. In these representations postures, if identifiable, are confined to the standing, seated or squatting ones, and the arms, if not omitted altogether (16), are shown as mere stumps (15). However, there are a few exceptions in the Neolithic period which are seen provided with arms. In the early phase of the Early Neolithic the arms are placed at the sides (i.e. hands on the hips) in an undefinable seated posture (B.12) or in a standing posture (A.12) in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period and placed freely on the abdomen (i.e. hands on the abdomen) in an undefinable seated posture (B.8) in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. In one case arms are found raised in a standing type (A.14) in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. In the early phase of the Early Neolithic period they are depicted

¹ This posture does not show a chronological stylistic development as they are found side by side. The posture of this male representation is accepted here as an undefinable seated type, so is the transitional form with arm-stumps.

seated with legs stretched forward and omitted arms (Bg.16) or seated on some sort of support with legs bent downward at the knees and with arm-stumps (Bc.15). The standing posture and the seated posture in an undefinable leg-position are also found in this period. In both types the arms are omitted (A.16 and B.16 respectively), as seen in the aniconic and semi-anthropomorphic forms of the naturalistic group (A and B) in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. The standing type with arms omitted is also found in both phases of the Late Neolithic and in the early phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods. The same type with arm-stumps (A.15) is seen in both phases of the Early Neolithic and in the late phase of the Late Neolithic periods.

The seated type with arm-stumps (B.15) is found in both phases of the Early Neolithic period. It is only in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period that the schematic representations are depicted in the squatting posture always with arm-stumps (E.15). The unidentifiable postures of this group display a few varieties in body shapes. In the late phase of the Late Neolithic period they show angular or concave-sided forms with arm-stumps (I.15.30 and I.15.30c respectively), whereas in the early phase of the Early Chalcolithic period they are round with or without waist indications and again with arm-stumps (I.15.29a) or without (I.16.29). These representations are not flat and are usually provided with supports at the back, which are taken for the buttocks.

A few seated examples of the naturalistic group do not show the details of the leg-positions, but this is the result of either highly stylization (Pl.X Figs.24-26 and Pl.XI Fig. 27) and schematization (Pl.XXVII Fig.57) or weathering (Pl.I Fig.3). Consequently these representations are typed as just seated (B), as some examples of the schematic group. The highly stylized and schematized examples are seen provided with arm-stumps (B.15) or with the hands on the breasts (B.1c). In the weathered example hands are placed freely on the abdo-

men (B.8). All date from the Early Neolithic period.

Anthropomorphic figures of the realistic group are also seen with arm-stumps in the Early Chalcolithic period¹. All the main types that exist in these periods are found with arm-stumps if they are in a highly stylized form, i.e. standing (A.15) and reclining (F.15) in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period.

Elongated necks (26) are the most characteristic feature of the Early Chalcolithic period² and are seen in the representations either with realistic heads in the crouching posture (D.7.26) or tapering heads (18) in the standing posture³ (A.15.18.26). Tapering head is seen only in the highly stylized representations.

Heads⁴ that are not manufactured as component parts for anthropomorphic figures (J) are found throughout the main period, although no examples have been known in the early phase of the Early Chalcolithic period⁵.

Composite anthropomorphic figures are the characteristic representations of the Neolithic period only and are divided into 4 main types; two-headed (Ka), associated with animals (O), associated with a child (Pa) and Group (S). Of these

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- 1 In the early phase of this period only fragmentary examples show the existence of the arm-stumps (Pl.LXXII Fig.3 and Pl.LXXVI Figs.12-13)
 - 2 Only a fragmentary head with long neck exists for the early phase of this period (Pl.CI Fig.3)
 - 3 Actually no intact examples exist for this type. It is established from a fragmentary head with long neck (Pl.LXXXI Fig.26) and anthropomorphic figures with missing heads in a highly stylized form (Pl.LXXVII Figs.17-18)
 - 4 Here, only 12 heads are illustrated. There are more examples from Çatal höyük (Neolithic) and Can Hasan (late phase of the Early Chalcolithic), but they are yet unpublished
 - 5 A few vessels dating from this phase provided with eye-like decorations in paint may represent this type of heads for this phase
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.LXXXI Fig.1-3

only the first and the last types are found in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. Association of a child with an anthropomorphic figure is not seen before the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. The common composite type throughout the Neolithic period is the one which depicts representations associated with an animal or animals, though the association shows a chronological difference according to the animal. Of the two animals only leopard is seen throughout the period (Ob), whereas a bull is a characteristic associate in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period (Oa).

The 36 unstratified anthropomorphic figures of Hacilar's post-excavation finds, which are dated to building-level I, that is, to the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period, not only add more variation to the known types but also reveal a new type. Moreover, they attest the continuations of certain types of the earlier periods. Thus, the standing posture also has the hands on the breasts (A.1c), and one of these representations is shown provided with a long neck (A.1c.25). A novelty in the positioning of the hands is that they are placed under the breasts. This new position is seen in the squatting (E.3) as well as the standing posture (A.3). The characteristic posture of this period, reclining, is also depicted with hands clasped (F.7) or placed freely on the abdomen (F.8), and the known sub-type, reclining with arm-stumps, is seen with a long neck (F.15.26).

Omission of arms in the anthropomorphic figures of the naturalistic group is attested for the first time by the examples of this site in this period. However, this decline confines itself to the vessels in the form of anthropomorphic figures, which are accepted here as the highly stylized form of the squatting posture based on analogies. The characteristic seated posture of the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, i.e. seated with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen, reappears in this period, but it has the

hands placed on the breasts (Bd.1c). The type consisting of the standing posture with the hands clasped on the abdomen (A.7) of the same period also reappears in this period. The types, standing with hands on the hips (A.12) and seated with legs to one side, resting and lying with hands supporting the breasts (Bf.1b, G.1b and H.1b), that are peculiar to the late phase of the Late Neolithic period reappear in this period. So do the composite types, such as representations with two heads (Ka) and associated with a leopard (Ob) or a child (Pa). The new representation of a composite anthropomorphic figure is the one shown with two faces (La). This new type like the two-headed representations of this period is seen in a vessel in the form of an anthropomorphic figure.

Since the anthropomorphic figures of each period of the main period display various styles of execution, the types represent these various styles in the chronological order as follows;

Early Neolithic Period

Early phase

- Type A : Aniconic (Pl.IV Fig.8)
Semi-anthropomorphic (Pl.IV Figs.9-10)
- Type A.6 : Stylized (Pl.V Fig.11)
- Type A.7 : Schematized (Pl.V Fig.14)
Stylized (Pl.V Fig.13)
Realistic (Pl.V Fig.12)
- Type A.8 : Schematized (Pl.VI Fig.15)
- Type A.15 : Schematic (Pl.VII Fig.16)
- Type A.16 : Schematic (Pl.VII Figs.17-19)
- Type B : Semi-anthropomorphic (Pl.I Fig.2, Pl.IX Fig.23)
- Type B.1c : Schematized (Pl.III Fig.6)
Stylized (Pl.X Figs.24-26)
- Type B.8 : Stylized (Pl.I Fig.3, Male Pl.VIII Fig.20)
- Type B.12 : Schematic (Pl.XIII Fig.32)
- Type B.15 : Stylized (Pl.XI Figs.27-28)
Schematic (Pl.I Fig.4)
- Type Bc.13: Realistic (Pl.XII Fig.29, Male Pl.VIII Figs.21-22)
- Type Bc.15: Schematic (Pl.XIII Fig.33)

Type Bd.13: Realistic (Pl.XII Figs.30-31)
 Type Bg.16: Schematic (Pl.III Fig.7, Pl.XIV Figs.34-38)
 Type C.8 : Realistic (Pl.XV Fig.39)
 Type J : Catal hoyuk Fig.1, Pl.XVI Figs.40-41
 Type Ka : Stylized (Pl.XVII Fig.42)
 Type Oa : Stylized (Male Pl.XVIII Fig.45)
 Realistic (Male Pl.II Fig.5, Pl.XVIII Figs.43-44)
 Type Ob : Realistic (Pl.XX Figs.47-48, Male Pl.XIX Fig.46)
 Type S : Realistic (Pl.XXII Fig.50)

Late phase

Type A.8 : Realistic (Pl.XXIV Figs.53-54, Pl.XXVI Fig.56)
 Type A.15 : Schematic (Pl.XXIII Fig.51)
 Type B.15 : Schematized (Pl.XXVII Fig.57)
 Type Ba.1c: Stylized (Pl.XXVII Fig.59)
 Realistic (Pl.XXVII Fig.58)
 Type Ba.8 : Realistic (Pl.XXIII Fig.52, Pl.XXV Fig.55)
 Type J : Pl.XXVIII Figs.60-61
 Type Ob : Realistic (Pl.XXIX Fig.62)

Late Neolithic Period

Early phase

Type A.1c : Realistic (Pl.XXXII Fig.1)
 Type A.8 : Realistic (Pl.XXXII Fig.2)
 Schematic (Pl.XXXII Fig.3)
 Type A.12 : Schematic (Pl.XXXVI Fig.1)
 Type A.16 : Schematic (Pl.XXXII Fig.4, Pl.LVII Fig.1)
 Type B.8 : Schematic (Pl.XXXIII Fig.5)
 Type Ba.10: Realistic (Pl.XXXIII Fig.6)
 Type Ba.11: Realistic (Pl.XXXIII Fig.7)
 Type E.1a : Realistic (Pl.XXXIV Fig.8)
 Type E.4 : Realistic (Pl.XXXIV Figs.9-10)
 Type J : Pl.XXXIV Fig.11
 Type Ob : Realistic (Pl.XXXV Fig.12)

Late phase

- Type A.1b : Realistic (Pl.XXXVII Figs.3-5)
- Type A.1c : Realistic (Pl.XXXVIII Figs.6-8, Pl.XXXIX Figs.9-10)
- Type A.7 : Realistic (Erbaba Fig.1)
- Type A.12 : Realistic (Pl.XL Fig.11)
Schematic (Pl.XL Fig.12)
- Type A.14 : Schematic (Pl.XLIII Fig.18)
- Type A.15 : Schematic (Pl.XLIII Fig.19, Pl.XLIV Figs.20-23)
- Type A.16 : Schematic (Pl.LVIII Fig.4, Can Hasan Figs.1,3,5)
- Type Bf.1b : Realistic (Pl.XLV Figs.24-27)
- Type D.(1c) : Realistic (Pl.XLVI Fig.28, Erbaba Fig.2)
- Type D.13 : Realistic (Erbaba Fig.3)
- Type E.(1c) : Realistic (Pl.XLVII Fig.29)
- Type E.15 : Schematic (Pl.XLVIII Figs.30-33)
- Type G.1b : Realistic (Pl.IXL Figs.34-35)
- Type H.1b : Realistic (Pl.L Fig.36)
- Type I.15.30 : Schematic (Pl.LI Figs.37-39)
- Type I.15.30c : Schematic (Pl.LI Fig.40)
- Type J : Hacilar Fig.41, Pl.LII Figs.42-44
- Type Ob : Realistic (Pl.LIII Figs.45-47)
- Type Pa : Realistic (Pl.LIV Figs.48-51)

Early Chalcolithic Period

Early phase

- Type A.1c : Realistic (Pl.LXXIII Fig.4, Pl.LXXIV Fig.7)
Stylized (Pl.LXXIV Fig.8)
- Type A.8 : Realistic (Pl.LXXV Fig.9)
- Type A.12 : Realistic (Pl.LXXV Fig.10)
- Type A.16 : Schematic (Can Hasan Figs.1-2)
- Type I.15.29a : Schematic (Pl.CV Fig.1)
- Type I.16.29 : Schematic (Pl.CV Fig.2)

Late phase

- Type A.1c : Stylized (Pl.LXXXIII Figs.1-3)
- Type A.1c.26 : Realistic (Pl.LXXXIV Fig.4)
- Type A.3 : Realistic (Pl.LXXXIV Fig.5)

Type A.7	: Stylized (Pl.LXXXV Fig.8) Realistic (Pl.LXXXV Figs.6-7 and 9)
Type A.8	: Stylized (Pl.LXXVII Fig.16)
Type A.12	: Highly stylized (Pl.LXXXVI Fig.10)
Type A.15.18.26	: Highly stylized (Pl.LXXVII Figs.17-18)
Type Ba.13	: Stylized (Can Hasan Fig.4)
Type Bd.1c	: Stylized (Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11)
Type Bf.1b	: Realistic (Pl.LXXXVII Figs.12-13)
Type D.7.26	: Realistic (Pl.CII Fig.5, Can Hasan Figs.6-8)
Type E.1c	: Stylized (Pl.LXXX Fig.23, Pl.LXXXVIII Fig.14)
Type E.3	: Realistic (Pl.LXXXIX Fig.15)
Type E.7	: Stylized (Pl.LXXVIII Fig.19, Pl.LXXXIX Figs. 16-17)
Type E.8	: Stylized (Pl.LXXVIII Figs.20-21) Realistic (Pl.CIII Fig.9)
Type E.11	: Stylized (Pl.CIII Fig.10)
Type E.12	: Stylized (Pl.CIII Fig.11) Realistic (Pl.XC Fig.18)
Type E.16	: Highly stylized (Pl.XCI Figs.19-21)
Type F.7	: Stylized (Pl.XCII Figs.22-23, Pl.XCIII Fig.25)
Type F.8	: Stylized (Pl.XCIII Fig.26)
Type F.15	: Highly stylized (Pl.LXXIX Fig.22)
Type F.15.26	: Stylized (Pl.XCII Fig.24)
Type G.1b	: Realistic (Pl.XCIV Fig.27)
Type H.1b	: Realistic (Pl.XCV Fig.28)
Type J	: Pl.CIV Figs.12-13
Type Ka	: Stylized (Pl.XCVII Figs.31-32)
Type La	: Highly stylized (Pl.XCVIII Fig.33)
Type Ob	: Highly stylized (Pl.IXC Fig.34)
Type Pa	: Stylized (Pl.C Fig.36) Realistic (Pl.C Fig.35)

Chap. II Sec.4: Unstratified anthropomorphic figures
Table 2

a- Dating

The anthropomorphic figures, which are found at the unexcavated sites of Çukurkent, Hatip höyük, Beyce Sultan, Alıçlı höyük, Kayırlıköy höyük, Şuhuthisar höyük, Bolu höyük, Tomarza and Kültepe, and the 11 examples of unknown origin, are dated to this main period on the stylistic grounds because they are produced in the round.

The two anthropomorphic figures of Çukurkent in the standing posture with hands clasped on the upper part of the abdomen (Pl.XXX Fig.1) and placed freely on the abdomen (Pl.XXX Fig.2) are dated to the Early Neolithic period on the basis of the hand-positions and because they are made of stone. So are the two fragmentary heads since they have slits for the eyes, and since the first one made of clay wears a cap with incised lines (Pl.XXX Fig.3) and the second made of stone has a cavity for attachment of a headdress like the Early Neolithic representations. With the exception of the stone head which indicates a date in the late phase of this period on the basis of having a cavity, all show the characteristic features of the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. However, these may be tentatively dated to the late phase like the stone head since no other objects datable to the early phase of the Early Neolithic period have come to light at this site. The example depicted in a seated posture with legs crossed and one hand on the breast and the other on the thigh (Pl.LXI Fig.1) is dated to the early phase of the Late Neolithic period because of unsymmetrical positioning of the hands. The realistic appearance with well proportioned features and the hole for the peg-type head also indicate this date. The other seated example of Çukurkent with legs stretched forward and hands on the abdomen is datable to the same period, as the previous example, on the grounds that it shows a real-

istic appearance with well proportioned features (Pl.LXI Fig.2). The squatting representation with slit-eyes and hands on the abdomen (Pl.LXII Fig.3) shows the features that are characteristic of the anthropomorphic figures of the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. The fragmentary resting representation made of stone (Pl.LXIII Fig.4) is dated to the late phase of the Late Neolithic period when this posture is first fashioned. The peg-type head with two faces from this site (Pl.LXIV Fig.6) finds its counterpart in an example from the post excavation at Hacilar (Pl.XCVIII Fig.33) on the grounds of typology. However, the characteristics of this head, such as being a component part for an anthropomorphic figure and provided with slit-eyes, date it to the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. On the basis of the treatment of the eyes in slits, the face-sherd of Cukurkent (Pl.LXIV Fig.5) would suggest the presence of a vessel in the form of anthropomorphic head in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. However, the face-sherd from Agio Gala shows the same treatment for the eyes (Pl.LIX Fig.2) and is found in a context where almond-shaped eyes are also in fashion. On this basis this face-sherd is not considered to be earlier than the stratified example found in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period (Pl.LII Fig.44). The other two representations in a highly stylized squatting posture and with hands on the breasts (Pl.CVII Fig.1) and abdomen (Pl.CVII Fig.2) are reminiscent of the anthropomorphic figure representations of the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period on the grounds of the stylization and typology.

The male representation showing a seated posture with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen suggests the date of the early phase of the Early Neolithic period for the anthropomorphic figure from Hatip höyük (Pl.LX Fig.1). However, the peg-type head with slit-eyes made of the same material (green stone) found together with it (Pl.LX Fig.2) suggests not the Early Neolithic period, but the early phase

of the Late Neolithic period when peg-type heads are first used as component parts for anthropomorphic figures.

The fragmentary head found together with an anthropomorphic figure in the yard of the Middle Bronze Age palace at Beyce Sultan¹ is dated to the late phase of the Late Neolithic period on the grounds that it shows almond-shaped eyes and the outline of the hair (Pl.LXV Fig.1), as the stratified examples of this period. The anthropomorphic figure itself (Pl.CIX Fig.1) shows a stylized form which is reminiscent of the examples of the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. Although its posture, seated with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen, as the indication of feet suggests, is alien to this period, it finds a counterpart in one of the unstratified examples of Hacilar in this posture (Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11).

The peg-type head found at Aliçlı höyük. (Pl.LXVI Fig.1) shows the characteristic almond-shaped eyes and the outline of hair, although in relief, of the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. The fragmentary anthropomorphic figure, seated on a stool, is dated to the same period as the peg-type head on the grounds of its style, that is, well proportioned realistic appearance (Pl.LXVI Fig.2)

The seated anthropomorphic figure, legs crossed, with one hand on the breast, and the other on the thigh, and the hair in a bun, from Kayırlıköy höyük (Pl.LXVII Fig.1) is thought to be a representation of the early phase of the Late Neolithic period on the basis of typology and the hairstyle, but the eyes represented in almond shape date this example to the late phase of the same period.

The two anthropomorphic figures from Şuhuthisar höyük are dated to the Early Chalcolithic period on the grounds of their style. On the typological basis the one that shows a reclining

1 These anthropomorphic figures must have been collections in antiquity and have been found either at a near-by Early Chalcolithic site or Beyce Sultan itself. The latter is more likely since investigations of the earlier periods were not adequately carried out at the time of excavations

posture (Pl.CVIII Fig.2) is dated to the late phase of this period when this posture first emerges. The standing one with hands related to the breasts is datable to the same phase (Pl.CVIII Fig.2).

The anthropomorphic figure in the form of a vessel found at Bolu höyük (Pl.CX Fig.1) shows a stylized form which is seen only in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The use of lugs as ears and nose, as seen in the unstratified anthropomorphic vessels of Hacilar, dates this anthropomorphic figure to this period.

The anthropomorphic figure found at Tomarza is dated to the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period on stylistic grounds, as is the standing figure from Şuhuthisar, though it represents a posture, meant to be seated on something with legs bent downward at the knees, (Pl.CXI Fig.1), which is the characteristic type of the Early Neolithic period.

Stylistically speaking the anthropomorphic figure in the squatting posture found together with those of the Early Bronze Age III at Kültepe¹ (Pl.CXII Fig.1) must have been collected in antiquity since the style of this representation is reminiscent of the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period rather than the examples of the Early Bronze Age. In fact, the Tomarza example attests the existence of Early Chalcolithic anthropomorphic figures in this plain.

Of the three standing anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin, only two are dated to the Neolithic period. The third one with painted decoration (Pl.CXIII Fig.1) is dated to the Early Chalcolithic period, and the application of the paint in the linear manner suggests that it is from the late phase of this period. In this representation the fingers are also indicated in paint. The one said to be from the Beysehir region (Pl.XXXI Fig.1) is similar to that of the Çukurkent example dated to the late phase of the Early Neolithic period.

¹ Earlier layers at this site have not yet been investigated

This representation has the hands on the breasts with the elbows lowered. The third one¹ (Pl.LXVIII Fig.1) shows the stylistic characteristics of the anthropomorphic figures of the late phase of the Late Neolithic period (e.g.Pl.XLI Fig.13)

Although no parallels exist for the position of the hands placed on either side of the breasts, the posture consisting of a seated with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen suggests a date of the early phase of the Early Neolithic period for the anthropomorphic figure found in the Konya plain (Pl.XXXI Fig.2). However, hands related to the breasts in anthropomorphic figures in realistic style are not seen before the late phase of the same period. As a result this example is dated to the late phase.

The seated anthropomorphic figures with legs crossed and one hand on the breast and the other on the thigh (Pl. LXVIII Fig.2 and Pl.LXIX Fig.3) are datable to the early phase of the Late Neolithic period on the grounds of typology. However, the one² which has almond-shaped eyes (Fig.2) shows a date of the late phase of the same period on the basis of the treatment of the eyes. The second one (Fig.3), found in the vicinity of Afyon region, is also dated to the same period as the Kayırlıköy example shows the existence of this type only in this phase.

The anthropomorphic figure found in the vicinity of Alaşehir is unique in that it displays two postures; from the side it depicts a crouching representation, whereas the front view shows one leg raised at the knee and drawn up to the abdomen, and the other folded in front. From the asymmetrically positioned hands, that is, one placed on the breast and the other on the raised knee, and from the hole in the neck for the peg-type head (Pl.CXIX Fig.4), it can be

1 This anthropomorphic figure was bought in Germany and is said to be from Hacilar

2 This anthropomorphic figure is said to have been found in the vicinity of Erzurum, but no objects of any kind datable to the Neolithic period have come to light in this region

dated to the early phase of the Late Neolithic period, However, no objects of this period have been reported in this region, but the other examples from this area: Kayırlıköy, Aliçlı, are dated to the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. As a result this representation is also considered to be from the late phase. In fact, the crouching posture first emerges in this phase of the Late Neolithic period. The seated representation with one leg tucked under the body, and the other raised at the knee and drawn up to the abdomen, and with one hand on the abdomen, and the other placed on the neck is another unusual type (Pl.LXIX Fig.5). This representation has almond-shaped eyes and is therefore dated to the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. The resting anthropomorphic figure made of green stone (Pl.LXX Fig.6), like the Cukurkent example, is dated to the late phase of the Late Neolithic period on the grounds of typology. The peg-type head made of stone found in South-west Anatolia is dated to the late phase of the Late Neolithic period on the grounds of the treatment of eyes in almond shape.(Pl.LXX Fig.7). The squatting anthropomorphic figures in a stylized form and with hands clasped on the abdomen (Pl.CXIII Fig.2) and on the thighs (Pl.CXIII Fig.3) are dated to the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period on the grounds of typology and of their styles, though they are made of stone.

b. Additional characteristics and types established by unstratified anthropomorphic figures

From the study of these unstratified examples the following additional characteristic features and types are added to those of the main period that are established by the stratified anthropomorphic figures. The Hatip example indicates that a male representation also exists in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. From the peg-type head of Aliçlı the outline of hair is also shown in relief beside the usual incised one in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. Clothing in the form of an apron is seen in the late phase of the Early Neolithic period and is shown in relief in a stone representation of unknown origin (Pl.XXXI Fig.1).

On the other hand, the postures and hand-positions of these unstratified examples not only add new variations to the known main types but also show the continuations of certain types that are absent in the stratified examples to complete the development of the types in the main period. Thus, the posture -seated with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen- also exists in the late phase of the Early Neolithic and in the early phase of the Late Neolithic periods. In the former period this posture shows the hands placed on either sides of the breasts (Bd.2), whereas in the latter hands are placed on the hips (Bd.12) although in a male representation. Also seen in the late phases of the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods is the type consisting of a figure seated on something or meant to be seated on something with legs bent downward at the knees which is the characteristic posture of the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. In these periods this posture has the hands related to the breasts (Bd.1c)

The posture -seated with legs stretched forward- which is confined to the representations of the schematic group in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period is also seen in the realistic group of the early phase of the Late Neolithic

period. In this representation hands are found placed on the abdomen (Bg.8). A new positioning of hands is the one in which they are placed on the breasts with the elbows lowered. This variation of hand-position is seen in a standing posture (A.1ca) of the late phase of the Early Neolithic period. In the early phase of the Late Neolithic period hands-on-abdomen position is also seen in the squatting posture (E.8). In the same period the seated representations with legs crossed in front also have the one hand placed on the breast, and the other on the thigh (Ba.4). This type also continues into the late phase of the same period.

The two new sub-types of the seated representations to be added to the Late Neolithic period are the postures with unsymmetrically positioned legs -one leg raised at the knee and drawn up to the abdomen, and the other either folded in front or tucked under the body. Hands are also placed unsymmetrically in these representations. The former has the one hand placed on the breast, and the other on the raised knee (Bb.5), whereas the latter shows one hand on the abdomen, and the other on the neck with the elbow resting on the raised knee (Be.5). Both characterize the late phase of this period. A novelty to the composite types of the early phase of the Late Neolithic period is that of the peg-type head shown with two faces (La), thus indicating the existence of this type before the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period.

The new types established by these unstratified examples and the types known from the stratified examples are represented in the periods in the following styles;

Early Neolithic period

Late phase

- Type A.1ca : Realistic (Pl.XXXI Fig.1)
- Type A.7 : Stylized (Pl.XXX Fig.1)
- Type Bd.2 : Realistic (Pl.XXXI Fig.2)

Late Neolithic period

Early phase

- Type Ba.4 : Realistic (Pl.LXI Fig.1)
- Type Bd.12 : Male. Realistic (Pl.LX Fig.1)

Type Bg.8	: Realistic (Pl.LXI Fig.2)
Type E.8	: Realistic (Pl.LXII Fig.3)
Type La	: (Pl.LXIV Fig.7)
Late phase	
Type Ba.4	: Realistic (Pl.LXVIII Fig.1, Pl.LXVIII Fig.2 Pl.LXIX Fig.3)
Type Bb.5	: Realistic (Pl.LXIX Fig.4)
Type Bc.(1c)	: Realistic (Pl.LXVI Fig.2)
Type Be.9	: Realistic (Pl.LXIX Fig.5)

Early Chalcolithic period

Late phase	
Type A.8	: Highly stylized (Pl.CX Fig.1)
Type A.12	: Stylized (Pl.CXIII Fig.1)
Type Bc.1c	: Stylized (Pl.XCI Fig.1)
Type Bd.1c	: Highly stylized (Pl.CIX Fig.1)
Type E.11	: Realistic (Pl.CXIII Fig.3)
Type E.15	: Stylized (Pl.CXII Fig.1)
Type F.15	: Stylized (Pl.CVIII Fig.2)

Chap.II Sec.5 . Type-distribution of anthropomorphic figures
Maps 1-3

It is evident from the distribution of the excavated sites that anthropomorphic figures are apparently found in Central, South and South-west Anatolia in this main period, though not all the regions of these main areas yield anthropomorphic figures. However, from the chance finds that are dated to this main period the limits of these areas defined by the anthropomorphic figures of the excavated sites are extended further to the new regions and to a new area, but these extensions show chronological differences.

The spread of anthropomorphic figures in Anatolia appears to show a chronological development. Thus, in the late phase of the Early Neolithic period the Beyşehir region (Çukurkent, east of South-west Anatolia) joins the Konya plain (Çatal höyük, south of Central Anatolia) where only the anthropomorphic figures of this phase and those of the early phase of this period are found. In the early phase of the succeeding period, Late Neolithic, the regions to yield anthropomorphic figures are Beyşehir region (Çukurkent and now also Suberde), Burdur region (Hacılar) in addition to the Konya plain (Çatal höyük and now also Hatip höyük). In the late phase of this period anthropomorphic figures are no longer found in the Konya plain, but exist in the Burdur (Hacılar) and Beyşehir (Çukurkent and now also Erbaba) regions of the South-west of Anatolia as before. Moreover, they now spread to the off-shore island of Chios (Agio Gala) through the Çivril region (Beyce Sultan), Afyon region (Alıçlı hoyuk and Kayırlıköy höyük) and Alaçehir region (an unknown site). A new area represented in this period is the South of Anatolia where the Karaman plain (Can Hasan) yields anthropomorphic figures.

In the Early Chalcolithic period anthropomorphic figures show a wider distribution in comparison with those of the earlier periods, though the early phase shows only the

Burdur region (Hacılar) and the Karaman plain (Can Hasan) of those areas of the previous period to yield anthropomorphic figures. Another region of South Anatolia, the Cilician plain (Yümük tepe), appears to have anthropomorphic figures in this phase only. Whereas, in the late phase not only the Konya plain (now Çatal höyük west), Afyon region (now Şuhut hisar höyük), Çivril region (Beyce Sultan) and Beyşehir region (Çukurkent), which are the centres in the Early and Late Neolithic periods, but also the Bolu region (Bolu höyük) in the North of Anatolia and the Kayseri plain (Tomarza and Kültepe) in the east of Central Anatolia, unknown in the earlier periods, show the existence of anthropomorphic figures. The Burdur region (Hacılar) and the Karaman plain (Can Hasan) continue to yield anthropomorphic figures as before.

Since the regions, as opposed to areas, are apparently centres in different periods (or mainly phases in the case of chance finds), the types of the first main period do not occur in every region in the same periods or phases; nor are they found in regions that are represented by fragmentary heads: i.e. those of the Çivril region and the off-shore island of Chios in the late phase of the Late Neolithic and those of the Konya plain in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The hand-positions of these types are common to every region, though they appear in the types only periodically.

The standing anthropomorphic figures is the common type in almost every region except for the South of Anatolia. Nor is this type found in regions where no excavated sites are known in certain periods and phases), that is, Afyon region in the Late Neolithic period, Beyşehir region in the early phase of the Late Neolithic and in the Early Chalcolithic periods and Kayseri plain. The standing type with hands on the breasts (A.1c) is seen in the Konya plain in the late phase of the Early Neolithic and early phase of the Late Neolithic periods, Burdur region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic

and both phases of the Early Chalcolithic period and Afyon region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The same sub-type with the elbows lowered (A.1c) is found only in the Beyşehir region in the late phase of the Early Neolithic period. The hands-supporting the breasts variant of this type (A.1b) confines itself only to the Burdur region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. So does the sub-type which shows the hands placed on hips (A.12) in the late phase of the Late Neolithic and both phases of the Early Chalcolithic periods. As well as in the Konya plain in both phases of the Early Neolithic and early phase of the Late Neolithic periods and Beyşehir region in the late phase of the Early Neolithic period, the sub-type consisting of hands on the abdomen of the standing (A.8) is seen in the Burdur region in both phases of the Early Chalcolithic period. The same sub-type with hands clasped (A.7) is found in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, Beyşehir region in the late phase of the Early Neolithic and late phase of the Late Neolithic periods and Burdur region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The standing type, moreover, is found with arms placed on the chest (A.6) in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period or with hands placed under the breasts (A.3) or arm-stumps (A.15) in the Burdur region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period.

The second most common type is the seated anthropomorphic figure. However, this type is not found in the South of Anatolia in the late phase of the Late Neolithic and early phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods. Also, it is not seen in the Burdur region in the early phases of the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods. The sub-type, seated on a stool or meant to be seated, which is one of the characteristic types of the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, is seen in the Afyon region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. The same sub-type without a stool also occurs in the Kayseri plain. In the latter region

this sub-type shows the hands placed on the breasts (Bc.1c), whereas in the Konya plain it depicts hands on the knees (Bc.13). On the other hand, another sub-type of the Konya plain, seated with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen, is also found in the Burdur and Çivril regions. In the Konya plain this sub-type has hands placed on the knees (Bd.13) in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period or on either sides of the breasts (Bd.2) in the late phase of the Early Neolithic period and in the latter regions in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period on the breasts (Bd.1c). The other variations to be seen in the Konya plain is the seated type with legs crossed. This sub-type is also found in the Beyşehir region and Afyon region as well as Karaman plain. In the Konya plain it is found showing hands on the breasts (Ba.1c) or placed freely on the abdomen (Ba.7) in the late phase of the Early Neolithic period and both hands on the thighs (Ba.11) or one hand on the abdomen, and the other on the thigh (Ba.10) in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. One hand on the breast, and the other on the thigh variation of the same sub-type (Ba.4) occurs in the Beyşehir region in both phases of the Late Neolithic period and Afyon region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. Whereas, in the Karaman plain it appears with hands on the knees (Ba.13) in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The seated type with legs to one side is peculiar to the Burdur region in the late phases of the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods and is always found with hands supporting the breasts (Bf.1b). Two other sub-types of the seated consisting of one leg raised at the knee and drawn up to the abdomen and (a) the other leg tucked under the body or (b) folded in front occur in the Beyşehir and Alasehir regions in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. In the former region the first sub-type has the one hand on the abdomen, and the other on the neck (Be.9), and in the latter region the second sub-type shows the one hand on the breast, and the other on the raised knee (Bb.5).

The single example of the kneeling type with hands freely placed on the abdomen (C.8) is found only in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period.

The crouching type is the most characteristic representation of the Karaman plain, though it is also found in the Burdur and Beyşehir regions. In the Karaman plain in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period this type shows hands clasped on the abdomen (D.7). The variation of hands placed on the breasts (D.1c) is seen in the (Burdur region and) Beyşehir region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. In the Beyşehir region, moreover, it appears with hands placed on the knees (D.13) in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period.

The squatting type, which first emerges in the Konya plain and is also found in the adjacent Beyşehir region, occurs in the Burdur region and in the Karaman and Kayseri plains. None of the sub-types of the squatting are common to every region, though a few sub-types show the same hand-positions in certain regions in the same phases. One of the common sub-types is the one shown with hands placed freely on the abdomen (E.9), which is found in the Beyşehir region in the early phase of the Late Neolithic and late phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods, Burdur region and Karaman plain in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The hands-clasped variation of this type (E.7) is seen only in the Burdur region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The squatting type also has hands related to the breasts. The sub-type showing hands cupping (E.1a) is seen only in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period, whereas in the Burdur region in the late phases of the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods and Beyşehir region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods the hands-on-breasts variation (E.1c) is found. Hands on the thighs in the squatting type (E.11) occur in the Beyşehir region and Karaman plain in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. On the other hand, hands on the hips (E.12) appear in

the Burdur region and Karaman plain in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. Moreover, this type is also found with one hand on the breast, and the other on the thigh (E.4) in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period, with hands under the breasts (E.3) in the Burdur region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic or with arm-stumps (E.15) in the Kayseri plain in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. Omitted arms variation of this type (E.16) confines itself to the Burdur region only in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period.

The reclining type is found in the South-west of Anatolia only and is seen with arm-stumps (F.15) in the Burdur and Afyon regions. In the former region, however, it also appears with hands clasped (F.7) or placed freely on the abdomen (F.8). The resting and lying types with hands always supporting the breasts (G.1b and H.1b respectively) are also found in the same area, but though both are seen in the Burdur region in the late phases of the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods, the resting type only occurs in the Beyşehir region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period.

Types that are provided with a long neck characterize the Burdur region and the Karaman plain. However, only is it in the Karaman plain in the early phase of the Early Chalcolithic and in the Burdur region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic that anthropomorphic figures provided with a long neck show the tapering head. Long neck in the Karaman plain is seen in the crouching type (D.7.26). On the other hand, long neck with the tapering head¹ is found in the standing type (A.15.18.26) in the Burdur region.

Male anthropomorphic figures occur only in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic and early phase of the Late Neolithic periods. So do the aniconic and semi-anthropomorphic figures in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period.

1 In the Karaman plain the tapering head is a fragment and is not known to which posture it belongs

The anthropomorphic figures of the schematic group are found only in the Burdur and Beyşehir regions and Konya, Karaman and Cilician plains. The standing anthropomorphic figure of this group with omitted arms (A.16) is the characteristic type of the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic and early phase of the Late Neolithic periods and Karaman plain in the late phase of the Late Neolithic and early phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods. Whereas the same type but with arm-stumps (A.15) characterizes the Burdur region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period in addition to the Konya plain in both phases of the Early Neolithic period.

The seated anthropomorphic figures of this group¹ occur in the Konya plain only, and these consist of the seated type with hands on the hips (B.12) in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period or on the abdomen (B.8) in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period or with arm-stumps (B.15) in both phases of the Early Neolithic period. The seated type with legs stretched forward and omitted arms (Bf.16) is also found in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. Its counterpart in the realistic group but with hands placed freely on the abdomen (Bg.8) is found in the Beyşehir region in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period. In the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period one example of this group occurs seated on something with legs bent downward at the knees and with arm-stumps (Bc.15).

The squatting type of this group always provided with arm-stumps (E.15) confines itself only to the Burdur region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period.

1 The anthropomorphic figures of the naturalistic group, typed as just seated because of the weathering and high stylization or schematization, are found in the Konya plain with hands on the breasts (B.1c) in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, on the abdomen (B.8) in the same period as the previous type and with arm-stumps (B.15) in both phases of the Early Neolithic period

Unidentifiable postures of this group are seen in the Burdur region and Cilician plain. In the Burdur region they show an angular body with arm-stumps (I.15.30) or with concave sides (I.15.30a) in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period, whereas Cilician plain displays a round body with omitted arm-stumps (I.16.29) or a round body with the waist indicated and with arm-stumps (I.15.29a).

Heads not manufactured as a component part for an anthropomorphic figure (J) appears in the Konya plain in both phases of the Early Neolithic and the early phase of the Late Neolithic periods, in the Burdur region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period and in the Karaman plain in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The flat form of these heads and the head in the form of a vessel are seen only in the Burdur region.

Composite anthropomorphic figures are the characteristic representations of the Konya plain and the Burdur and Beyşehir regions. The latter region in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period has only one type, which consists of a peg-type head (of an anthropomorphic figure) with two faces (La). This type also occurs in the Burdur region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The two-headed type of these representations (Ka) is common to the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period and Burdur region in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. So is the type that shows an anthropomorphic figure associated with an animal. However, the sub-type of this representation consisting of an anthropomorphic figure (always male) and a bull (Oa) occurs only in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. The other sub-type consisting of an anthropomorphic figure and a leopard or leopards (Ob) characterizes both regions, that is, the Konya plain and the Burdur region. In the former region both female and male representations are seen associated with a leopard in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period, and in the latter only female is found

in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. Association of two leopards is also common to the Konya plain in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period and Burdur region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. However, it is only in the Burdur region in the late phase of the Late Neolithic that a leopard and a leopard cub or a cub alone is found to be associated.

A type comprising an anthropomorphic figure and a child (Pa) is peculiar only to the Burdur region in the late phases of the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods. The type consisting of a group of anthropomorphic figures (S) is found in the Konya plain in the early phase of the Early Neolithic period.

Chap.II Sec.6 . Foreign connections of anthropomorphic figures
Map 4

As it is stated in the section (Chap.I Sec.2) where the origin of Anatolian anthropomorphic figures is discussed, anthropomorphic figures occur in Anatolia apparently in the Early Neolithic period. This period of Anatolia is contemporary on the one hand with the Pre-pottery Neolithic "B" cultures of the Levant and Syria and the aceramic and the early ceramic cultures of the Northern Mesopotamia and the Zagros and on the other hand with those of Crete and Greece. Of these areas Anatolia shows direct connections with Palestine through Syria. This is suggested in the life-sized anthropomorphic representations and preservation of human skulls of Jericho¹ and Tell Ramad². In Anatolia (Çatal höyük) life-sized anthropomorphic representations are found plastered on the walls of buildings³, and skulls are seen without the treatment of plaster and inlaid cowries for the eye-sockets⁴.

Despite these connections which are moreover obvious from the presence of Anatolian obsidian but overshadowed by the absence of pottery in Palestine and Syria in this period, anthropomorphic figures of these cultures do not show common features with the Anatolian ones. However, stylistically speaking, as in Anatolia, both schematic and naturalistic representations are seen in Palestine (Munhata⁵) and Syria (Tell Ramad⁶). Although the naturalistic representations of

1 Syria XVI, 1935 Pl.LXIII (life size anthropomorphic figure)
P E Q, 1960 Pl.XII_A (life size anthropomorphic figure)
1956 Pl.XII₁₋₂ (skulls)

2 Archeologia 33, 1970 Mars/Avril pp.71-72

3 Mellaart, J. 1967b Pl.VII

4 Mellaart, J. 1967b Figs.14-15

5 Syria XLIII, 1966 Pl.VI Fig.1 (schematic representation)

6 A.A.A. Syria XVI, 1966 Pl.2a₇ (schematic representation)

Munhata differ from those of Anatolia by their pellet eyes¹, the fragmentary limestone example of the naturalistic representation of Tell Ramad shows the schematized treatment of features of that of Çatal höyük². Schematic anthropomorphic figures are absent at Jericho. However, a head made of bone found here³ may be taken as a parallel to the heads of Anatolia that are not made as component parts for anthropomorphic figures. A similar head from Munhata made of unbaked clay like some of the Anatolian examples may be considered to be the same type of a representation, if it is not the error of the illustration⁴. The anthropomorphic figures of Ras Shamra are classified as representations of the schematic group⁵ in comparison with the Anatolian examples. With the exception of one limestone representation, they are all made of unbaked clay like the other examples of Syria and Palestine, which is the most characteristic feature of the representations of the schematic group of Anatolia.

The same schematic group is also seen in the cultures of North Mesopotamia (Bouqras⁶ and Jarmo⁷) and further down in the Zagros area (Tepe Sarab⁸ and Ali Kosh⁹) alongside the naturalistic representations. The latter are also all made of unbaked clay with the exception of one stone example from Tepe Sarab¹⁰. Moreover, clay representations of this area,

1 Syria XLIII, 1966 Pl.VI Figs.3,5-6

2 cf. Pl.III Fig.6 (Çatal höyük) and Pl.2c₁₃ in Syria (A.A.A.) XVI, 1966 (Tell Ramad)

3 P E Q 1955 Pl.XXIII₁

4 Syria XLIII, 1966 Pl.VI₃

5 Ugaritica IV, 1962 Chapter II Fig.1_A

6 A.A.A. Syria XVI, 1966 Fig.13b

7 Braidwood, R.J. and L.J. 1960 Pl.16₁₄₋₁₅
I L N 1956 April 28 p.410 Fig.1

8 Zervos, C. 1962 Fig.26

9 The Prehistory of Southwestern Iran: a preliminary report
In "Proceedings of Prehistoric Society" 1967 Fig.9

10 Zervos, C. 1962 Fig.32

i.e. Jarmo¹ and Tepe Sarab², are usually provided with elongated heads with hardly any facial features. The Anatolian representations differ in so much as they are all made of stone before the sixth millenium B.C. and of baked clay afterwards. Anthropomorphic figures made of stone are also found abundantly but after the first quarter of the sixth millenium B.C. and only in South Mesopotamia, where the type site is Tell Es-sawwan. In addition to their context, anthropomorphic representations of Tell Es-sawwan differ from the Anatolian ones in their material, exclusively alabaster with a few baked clay examples, and in the treatment of the eyes and headdress. Here, the eyes are shown with inlay; . and the headdress is covered with bitumen. In the earliest building-level, i.e. Level I, alabaster anthropomorphic figures are found mainly in intra-mural graves and inside buildings together with the clay examples. The tradition of accompanying death with anthropomorphic figures is not seen in Anatolia before the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period (extra-mural graves of Hacilar), which is 500 years later in date.

Despite these differences Tell Es-sawwan representations share certain common features with the Anatolian examples. Both at Tell Es-sawwan and Çatal höyük male anthropomorphic figures are present in the early building-levels, but in the later levels they disappear abruptly. However, at the Anatolian site the indication of a male representation is observed by a beard or without hair, whereas at Tell Es-sawwan they are distinguished by male organs. Baked clay representations of Tell Es-sawwan shown seated with one leg raised at the knee, and the other folded in front have a counterpart in a chance find from an unknown site in the Alaçehir region dated to the Late Neolithic period³. Moreover, one of these rep-

1 Braidwood, R.J. and L.J. 1960 Pl.16⁷⁻¹³
I L N 1951 December 15 p.995 Figs.17-18 and 22

2 Zervos, C. 1962 Figs.17,19,24-25
Mellaart, J. 1965 Fig.28

3 cf. XLa-b and c-d or XLIIa-b In "Iraq XXVIII" and
Pl.LXIX Fig.4

representations has exaggeratedly pendant breasts¹ which are the characteristic feature of a group of anthropomorphic figures found at Hacilar². The Anatolian examples in both cases are, however, superior both in style and proportions. At the beginning of building-level III at Tell Es-sawwan the alabaster figures disappear completely and the clay examples become rare, but now representing anthropomorphic figures in the form of vessels becomes a novelty³. The same representations are also found in the corresponding building-levels at Hassuna⁴ and Samarra⁵, though they are all fragmentary like those of Tell Es-sawwan. The same fashion is also observed in Anatolia where complete examples are found in buildings as well as in extra-mural graves (Hacilar). Although the examples from both countries are painted, they differ from each other not only chronologically but also in the representation of the facial features. In Mesopotamia they are found provided with applique pellet eyes with slits (coffee-bean eyes) in the Samarra period, whereas in Anatolia they show the eyes by slits or inlaid with obsidian in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period, which is a successor of the Mesopotamian period in date. In Anatolia they, moreover, have lugs for ears and nose and are usually provided with plastic arms related to the breasts. Applique pellet eyes with slits are by no means common in Anatolia. Only one fragmentary head with the eyes resembling to this technique is found (Pl.LXXI Fig.1). Another example but made of limestone has eyes that can be taken as an imitation of this technique (Pl.CIII Fig.9). Both date from the Early Chalcolithic period.

1 Iraq XXVIII, 1966 Pl.XLI_a

2 Pl.XXXVIII Figs.6-8

3 Sumer XXIV, 1968 Pl.XIII

4 JNES, 1945 Pl.XVII₂

5 JNES, 1945 Pl.XVII₃

Anthropomorphic figures of the schematic group are also present at Tell Es-sawwan¹, though no examples have been found after building-level II. However, the continuation of this group is seen in Mesopotamia at another site, Choga Mami², which is contemporary with building-level III at Tell Es-sawwan. Alongside the naturalistic representations, schematic anthropomorphic figures continue into the succeeding Halaf period, the first stage of which can be held contemporary with the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period in Anatolia, i.e. 5250 B.C. to 4900 B.C. At the beginning of this period anthropomorphic figures of the schematic group disappear in Anatolia, whereas in Northern Mesopotamia this group, so-called gaming pieces, continue into the second and third stages of the Halaf period (Tell Halaf³, Arpachiya⁴, Chagar Bazar⁵ and Tepe Gawra⁶). The latter is taken to be contemporary with the Ubaid I period in Southern Mesopotamia and early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period in Anatolia, i.e. Can Hasan 2_A.

Schematic anthropomorphic figures are also found in Palastine (Sha'ar Hagolan⁷ and Munhata⁸) and Lebanon (Byblos⁹) in the second half of the sixth millenium alongside the naturalistic representations, which are characterized by their very elongated applique pellet eyes with slits and by their technique of manufacture¹⁰. The Schematic representa-

1 Iraq XXVIII, 1966 Pl.XLIIIIa-c

2 Iraq XXXI, 1969 p.130

3 Tell Halaf, 1943 Pl.CVI₂₋₃

4 Iraq II, 1935 Fig.47₅₋₇

5 Iraq III, 1936 Fig.5_{9,12}

6 Tepe Gawra, 1950 Vol.II Pl.LVI_{52,56,58}

7 I E J, 1950 Pl.III₁, Pl.VII_{1,1A,2,2A}
Anati, E. 1963 p.265

8 Bible et Terre Sainte, 1967 p.15

9 Art Phenicie, DBS VII p.1149 Fig.719
Mellaart, J. 1965 Fig.33

10 Bible et Terre Sainte, 1967 pp.12-14 June

tions of these countries, mostly pebbles provided . . . usually with only facial features, are somewhat reminiscent of an example of the schematic group of Anatolia (Pl.XL Fig.12), though the Anatolian example is stylistically more developed and earlier in date.

A peg-type head found at Khirokitia¹ in Cyprus is reminiscent of those of Anatolia (Pl.LXVI Fig.1 and Pl.LXX Fig.7) on the basis of being a component part for an anthropomorphic figure. The schematic group² is also present alongside those of the naturalistic group at this site, but these are made of stone and are comparable only with those anthropomorphic figure representations of the Early Bronze Age of Anatolia in style, though they are roughly contemporary with the date of the Late Neolithic and early phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods of Anatolia.

No anthropomorphic figure representations found in the period between building-levels IX and VIII at Knossos, which is roughly contemporary with the Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods of Anatolia, are of the class of the examples of the schematic group.

On the other hand, a group of anthropomorphic figures of Greece are considered to be of the examples of the schematic group. These are found in the Early Neolithic III context (Pre-Sesklo) of Otzaki³, which is contemporary with the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period in Anatolia. Unlike the Anatolian examples of the schematic group they are provided with stalk-like (tapering) heads. On this basis they are reminiscent of the schematic representations of Mesopotamia. Examples of the naturalistic group in Greece also differ from the Anatolian ones on the basis of having the eyes represented by applique pellets with slits (coffee-bean eyes). In this

1 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.111 Fig.20

2 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.111 Figs.21,23,25,27

3 Nandriş, J. 1968 Pl.43 Figs.10-12, 21-23 and 27

respect they are again reminiscent of the anthropomorphic figures of Mesopotamia, but they are apparently later in date. Anthropomorphic figures are also represented in the form of vessels, but these are unpainted¹ in contrast to the Anatolian examples.

The elongated neck or head which is the characteristic feature of the anthropomorphic figures of Anatolia in the Early Chalcolithic period is also seen in Greek representations². As in Anatolia, these examples are found side by side with the anthropomorphic figures with well proportioned necks and realistic heads, or long necks with tapering heads³. One of the representations in a standing posture with long neck found at Nea Nikomedia has a head decoration consisting of a flat flaring headdress⁴. This form of a headdress is typical of Anatolia (Can Hasan) in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period, though it is seen on heads (Pl.CIV) that are not made as component parts for anthropomorphic figures. All these examples in Greece date from the Early Neolithic period, which is roughly equivalent to the Early and Late Neolithic and the Early Chalcolithic periods of Anatolia.

The composite representations from Anatolia have no parallels, with the exception of a group consisting of a female anthropomorphic figure with a child. Representations of an anthropomorphic figure with a child are found at Tsangli and Sesklo in Greece. The example from the former site⁵ is found in the Early Neolithic I context, which is roughly contemporary with the Late Neolithic period of Anatolia. The Anatolian examples are superior both in style and realism.

1 Nandriş, J. 1968 Pl.3 Fig.12, Pl.4 Fig.34, Pl.24 Fig.88
Pl.25 Figs.30,91, Pl.26 Fig.79, Pl.27 Figs.98,100,107

2 Zervos, C. 1962 Elongated head Fig.202 . Long Neck
Fig.104, Fig.155(Argissa), Fig.178(Pyraos)

3 Zervos, C. 1962 Figs.120,138-139(Sparte), Figs.200-201,233
(Tsangli) and Figs.199,209-214 (Cheronea)

4 Nandriş, J. 1968 Pl.6 F.65

5 Zervos, C. 1962 Fig.141

The Sesklo example¹ dates from the Middle Neolithic period, thus precluding the possibility of being a contemporaneous example of those found in Anatolia in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. However, the Sesklo composite representation shows a decoration consisting of linear lines and concentric circles on the abdomen the figure and at the back of the child. The same decoration is also seen in an unstratified example found at Hacilar (Pl.XCV Fig.28). Concentric circles are known in Anatolia since the Early Neolithic period and are found applied on the abdomen of the life-sized anthropomorphic figure representations plastered on the walls of buildings at Çatal höyük².

1 Zervos, C. 1962 Fig.395

2 Mellaart, J. 1967 Pl.VII colour

Chap.III Sec.1 . Survey of sites at which anthropomorphic figures are found Table 4

The second main period consists of the Late Chalcolithic period and the Early Bronze Age with its three sub-divisions, I, II and III. These four periods are found represented successively only at Gözlü kule, Yümük tepe, Beyce Sultan and Poliochni. The rest of the sites represent the Late Chalcolithic¹, the Early Bronze Age I, II and III², the Early Bronze Age II and III³, the Early Bronze Age II⁴ or the Early Bronze Age III⁵.

Only at Can Hasan are the Late Chalcolithic building-levels, 2_A and 1, found overlying the Early Chalcolithic building-levels without a cultural break in between. Both levels have yielded anthropomorphic figures (Pls.CXIV-CXV (2A) and Pls.CXVI-CXX (1)) and fragmentary face-sherds (Fig.6 (2A) and Fig.19 (1)), suggesting the presence of anthropomorphic figures in the form of a vessel.

At Büyük Güllücek only two anthropomorphic figures (Pl. CXXI) were found in the short span of the Late Chalcolithic occupation. The terminal dates of this culture cannot be precisely defined, but judging from the incised patterns on the pottery, and the modelling of handles in the form of animals (a characteristic feature of Late Chalcolithic pottery although it makes its first appearance towards the end of the Early Chalcolithic), it is certainly earlier than the beginning of the Early Bronze Age. This Late Chalcolithic occupation at Büyük Güllücek falls into the late phase since it has only

1 Can Hasan and Büyük Güllücek

2 Kusura, Alaca höyük and Alişar

3 Karataş-semayük, Aphrodisias, Heraion, Troy, Hanay tepe, Polatlı höyük, Asarcık, Karaoglan, Kültepe and Dündar tepe

4 Thermi, Babaköy, Bozüyük, Demirci höyük, Karayavşan, Eti-yokuşu, Koçumbeli, Ahlatlıbel and Pulur (Erzurum)

5 Horoz tepe

two building-levels.

As at Beyce Sultan, no Late Chalcolithic building-levels have anthropomorphic figures at Gözlü Kule and Yümük tepe. At the former site, only a fragmentary example (Pl.CXXIV) is found in the Early Bronze Age I. The headless figure (Pl.CXXXVIII) from the Early Bronze Age II is of the late phase of this period since it has a vertically elongated body without arm-stumps. There are also two anthropomorphic figures from the Early Bronze Age III at this site (Pl.CCXLIV). At Yümük tepe sub-divisions of the Early Bronze Age cannot be made because of inadequate excavations. However, the two anthropomorphic figures found here (Pl.CXXV) are dated to the first period of the Early Bronze Age on typological criteria. These figures have angular bodies with arm-stumps in the highly stylized and flattened form, which are usually seen in the Early Bronze Age I.

Anthropomorphic figures first appear in the third and last building-level, XVII, of the Early Bronze Age I at Beyce Sultan (Pls.CXXVI-CXXIX) and continue through into the Early Bronze Age II, building-levels XVI-XV representing the early phase of this period (Pls.CXLIII) and XIV-XIII the late phase (Pl.CXLIV). However, no examples were found in levels XV and XIII. Anthropomorphic figures were also found in the Late Bronze Age building-level II at this site, but these are either collections made in antiquity or intrusive objects of the earlier building-levels, as the flattened highly stylized form suggests. Both of these representations show the characteristic types of the Early Bronze Age II. The one with long neck, omitted arm-stumps and vertically elongated rectangular body (Pl.CXLV Fig.6) is reminiscent of the example found in the early "B" period at Kusura (Pl.CXLVI Fig.2). It is, therefore, dated to the period represented by building-levels XVI and XV. The second one with round head, omitted neck and arm-stumps and oval body (Pl.CXLV Fig.7) is taken to be a representation of the period of building-levels XIV and XIII, as

a similar type is known in late "B" period at Kusura (Pl. CXLVIII Fig.10).

It is only in the so-called "Red" period at Poliochni, roughly contemporary with Late Troy I and Troy IIa-c, that two anthropomorphic figures (Pl.CLXI) were found. These examples date from the Troy IIa-c period since the standing type of these figures with a rectangular upper body is known only in "Town V" at Thermi, which is contemporary with Troy IIa-c.

During the excavations at Kusura anthropomorphic figures were found in period "B" which has two phases, early (Pl.CXLVI) and late (Pl.CXLVII-CXLVIII), corresponding roughly with XVI-XV and XIV-XIII at Beyce Sultan. Since the closure of the excavations many more anthropomorphic figures have been found by chance at this mound. On typological grounds two of these finds (Pl.CXXX) are dated to the period "A", which represents the Early Bronze Age I. These figures have oval heads, arm-stumps and round or rectangular bodies. No stratified examples are known as parallels for these types from the excavations. However, a similar form but a differently shaped-head is characteristic of Early Bronze Age I at Beyce Sultan (Pl.CXXVI Fig.2). The rest of the unstratified examples are dated to the Early Bronze Age II. The ones with long (Pl.CIXL Fig.14, Pl.CL Figs.16-17) and exaggeratedly long necks (Pl.CIXL Fig.15) are of the early phase of period "B" since figures with an elongated neck are known from this period only (Pl. CXLVI). The fragmentary figure and the two clay fragmentary heads are dated to the late phase of period "B". The former example has a round head with a projection (Pl.CL Fig.18) and is parallel to the fragmentary head with the same feature found at Beyce Sultan in building-level XIV (Pl.CXLIV Fig.4, the projection now broken). Anthropomorphic figures in clay first appear in the late phase of period "B" at Kusura. So these heads date from this period (Pl.CLI Figs.19-20).

The stratigraphic context within which the anthropomorphic figures from Alaca höyük were found is not known because of inadequate excavations. All except one show the characteristic features and types of the Early Bronze Age II period and are dated to the period between building-levels VII and VI (Pls. CXCVIII Fig. 4, CIXC-CCI). The one exception, though it is made of clay and decorated with incised lines and depressions, is dated to the Early Bronze Age I on the grounds that it has a tapering head, long neck, arm-stumps and a round body (Pl. CXXXI Fig. 1), which are the characteristic features of the anthropomorphic figures of the Early Bronze Age I.

At Alişar anthropomorphic figures are found only in building-levels 14M-12M (Pl. CCII) and 11M-8M (Pls. CCIII-CCIX), corresponding roughly to the early and late phases of the Early Bronze Age II. Some of the anthropomorphic figures from the late phase are said to have been found in the Early Bronze Age III and Hittite building-levels, but this is the result of confusion in labelling the building-levels during and after the excavations.

Except those found in pithoi graves, only one anthropomorphic figure has been found at the mound of Karataş-semayük. This figure, which is in the form of a vessel (Pl. CXLI Fig. 9), was unearthed in a stone-lined pit behind a building in megaron plan. This building and the others are dated to the Troy II period. In fact, anthropomorphic figures in the form of vessels are not seen before Troy IId-g.

Aphrodisias, still in the process of being excavated, has yielded only two anthropomorphic figures from building-level VIII at Pekmez and a number of examples from (building-)levels IV-I and E, D and B at Acropolis (Pls. CCXLV-CCL). With the exceptions of D and B, these levels at Acropolis are dated to the Early Bronze Age III. D and B are dated to the beginning of the Second millennium B.C. In this period no anthropomorphic figures in the highly stylized

and flattened form are known anywhere in Anatolia. Therefore, these figures are accepted as intrusive objects of the Early Bronze Age III levels. In fact, a figure found in level B is made in a pebble form (Pl.CCL Fig.13), thus suggesting the date Early Bronze Age III.

Two fragmentary anthropomorphic figures from Pekmez (Pl.CXLII Figs.1-2) have been dated to the Late Chalcolithic period due to an association with characteristic white-on-black pottery. However, a similar anthropomorphic figure, again in the same condition, was found in period "B" at Hanay tepe (Pl.CLXXVI Fig.1). This period of Hanay tepe is clearly dated to the Troy I period. Moreover, there is no building-level that can be dated earlier than Troy I period. As the result these two representations from Aphrodisias cannot be earlier than Troy I date. In fact, a complete example of this type was found at Thermi (Thermi Fig.51) after the closure of the excavations. All towns with the exception of V at Thermi are contemporary with Troy I. Town V seems parallel to Troy IIa-c in date. In the early period at Thermi, Towns I and II, anthropomorphic figures are seen made of marble (Pls.CLIII-CLIV). The clay examples first appear in Town III (Pl.CLV Figs.6-11,13, Pl.CLVI) and continue in IV (Pls.CLVII-CLVIII) and V (Pl.CLIX). As the unstratified example mentioned above is made of marble, it can be dated only to the period of Towns I and II, though on typological basis it is reminiscent of the examples of Town III, IV or V.¹ Based on this evidence it would be considered that this type of anthropomorphic figures found at Aphrodisias, Hanay tepe and Thermi is a characteristic representation of the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II, that is, Troy I.

1 During the excavations also found are unstratified anthropomorphic figures (Pl.CLX), which are dated to the Towns on typological basis. Standing figures with arm-stumps (Figs.42-44) and representations in unidentifiable postures with a flaring head, arm-stumps and a flaring body (Figs.49-50) are from Town III. Standing figures with projecting hips (Fig.45) are of Town IV, whereas the same figures with a rectangular upper body (Figs.46-48) are dated to Town V.

At Heraion anthropomorphic figures are found in building-levels II (Pl.CLII) and III (Pl.CCLI), corresponding to the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and the Early Bronze Age III respectively.

In the latest excavations by C. Blegen at Troy, anthropomorphic figures have been rediscovered throughout the Early Bronze Age II (Troy I (Pls.CLXII-CLXIII) and Troy II (Pls.CLXIV-CLXV)) and Early Bronze Age III (Troy III (Pls.CCLII-CCLV), Troy IV (Pl.CCLVII) and Troy V (Pl.CCLIX Figs.31-32)). In these excavations anthropomorphic figures were also found in a vessel form, the presence of which is also established in the Early Bronze Age II from a lid with facial features in Troy IID (Pl.CLXVI Fig.23) and from face-sherds in Troy IIg (Pl.CLXVI Figs.24-25) in addition to those of Troy III (Pl.CCLVI), Troy IV (Pl.CCLVIII) and Troy V (Pl.CCLIX Fig.33). The two unstrafied anthropomorphic figures found in a pit are dated to the Troy IID-g period on the grounds of typology and characteristics. The one with omitted arm-stumps and vertically elongated rectangular body (Pl.CLXVII Fig.26) is similar to the anthropomorphic figure found in Troy IID-g (Pl.CLXV Fig.22). The other one in a pebble form (Pl.CLXVII Fig.27) is an example of the same period since it is provided with facial features and decorated with lines, which are the characteristic features of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

The anthropomorphic figures from the earlier excavations carried out by H. Schliemann and W. Dörpfeld were only approximately dated because of the confusion in the stratification of the mound. These are redated here according to the results of the C. Blegen's stratification and in comparison with those found at Thermi. The standing representations with raised arms (Pl.CLXVIII Fig.1) and with arm-stumps (Pl.CLXVIII Figs.2-3) are from Troy I since similar examples again in clay are known in the period of Town III and Town IV at Thermi, which is contemporary with Middle and Late Troy I. In fact, a standing figure with arm-stumps in clay (Pl.CLXIII Fig.8) was

found in the latest excavations in Middle Troy I context. The examples with tapering head and long neck in unidentifiable postures (Pl.CLXX Figs.9-10) date from Troy I. Similar anthropomorphic figures but with a different body shape are the characteristic examples of Town I and Town II at Thermi (Pl.CLIII Fig.1, Pl.CLIV Fig.4). Another representation with tapering head (Pl.CLXX Fig.11) is a parallel to that found in Troy IID-g (Pl.CLXIV Fig.9 head now missing) on the grounds that it has a rectangular body like the stratified example.

Other examples without facial features but with arm-stumps (Pl.CLXIX Figs.5-8) or with long necks (Pl.CLXX Figs.12-13 and 15-16) are the representations of Troy IIA-c. The representations with facial features (Pls.CLXXII-CLXXIV, Pl.CLXIX Fig.4 and Pl.CLXX Fig.14) or without arm-stumps and long necks (Pl.CLXXI) are dated to the Troy IID-g period. In the excavations by C. Blegen no figures with facial features were found, with the exception of that made in the pebble form from Troy V (Pl.CCLIX Fig.32). However, the fragmentary examples of anthropomorphic vessels and the lid with facial features would suggest that anthropomorphic figures at Troy are first provided with facial features in Troy IID-g. A headless clay anthropomorphic figure is reminiscent of an example found at Karayavşan (Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.1) in that it has crossed-lines and incised decoration (Pl.CLXXV Fig.48). The Karayavşan example dates from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, and so must this unstratified representation from Troy II. In fact, in Anatolia in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II clay figures are decorated with incision.

An anthropomorphic figure with a lozenge-shaped head and a clay fragmentary head are dated to the Troy III-V period in addition to those pebble figures (Pl.CCLX Figs.2-8), an example of which was found only in Troy V in the latest excavations (Pl.CCLIX Fig.32). The complete figure (Pl.CCLX Fig.1) has an exact counterpart in Troy IV (Pl.CCLVII Fig.28). The clay head, triangular in shape, is unusual in the Troad since

the eyes are represented with large concentric circles, and it has a long neck adorned with necklaces (Pl.CCLX Fig.9). Such heads are found on alabaster figurines from Kültepe, Early Bronze Age III levels, and are considered as more or less peculiar to this site.

An anthropomorphic vessel is also dated to the Troy IId-g period since it is provided with arms (Pl.CLXXV Fig.47). The Early Bronze Age III examples are depicted usually with or without upright projections, as both latest and earlier excavation results (Pls.CCLXI-CCLXIV) show.

At Polatlı hoyuk only one anthropomorphic figure was found and dates from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since it comes from building-level XI (Pl.CLXXXII Fig.1).

Asarcık hoyuk also yielded only one figure from building-level V, which is dated to the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. On typological grounds, this representation, with its tapering head, long neck, omitted arm-stumps and elongated rectangular body (Pl.CLXXXIV Fig.1) is an example of the Early Bronze Age II. In fact, a similar one was found in the Early Bronze Age II layer at Kültepe (Pl.CCXIII Fig.16 head and neck now missing).

The stratigraphic provenance of anthropomorphic figures from Karaoğlu is not known. With the exception of one example, all are dated to building-level IV on the grounds that facial features are delineated, and that the figures are decorated in incision (Pls.CXCV-CXCVII). The one exception is from building-level V since it does not have these features. In fact, this representation is typologically reminiscent of an anthropomorphic figure found in building-level XVI at Beyce Sultan (Pl.CXLIII Fig.1) rather than the figures mentioned above, though it is made of clay like the other examples (Pl.CXCIV Fig.1).

Anthropomorphic figures are also present in the Early Bronze Age II layer as in the Early Bronze Age III at Kültepe,

as recent investigations¹ have shown. In the Early Bronze Age II, as in the Early Bronze Age III, the figures are of clay or alabaster (Pl.CCXIV Figs.17,20). The clay representations are decorated with incised lines and stabs (Pl.CCXI Fig.10, Pl.CCXII Fig.13) and are, therefore, dated to the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Undecorated clay (Pl.CCXI Fig.9) and alabaster examples also date from the same period since they are depicted in the same type or provided with eyes. Before regular excavations had begun, a considerable number of anthropomorphic figures were found at the mound. Of these chance finds, only two date from the Early Bronze Age II: one of these has no decoration, being made of alabaster (Pl.CCXIV Fig.19), and the other, made of clay, shows incised decoration with white filling (Pl.CCXIV Fig.18). In fact, the alabaster example has a counterpart in clay dated to the Early Bronze Age II (Pl.CCXI Fig.9). The rest of the unstratified anthropomorphic figures date from the Early Bronze Age III² since they are provided with heads of triangular shape, elongated necks and circular bodies and decorated with bands and concentric circles³. The seated examples in the round⁴ and the composite representations⁵ are also of the same date as similar ones from the excavations are only known from this period.

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- 1 With the kind permission of the director of the excavations, the author carried out a sounding at the mound in 1970 season in the hope of finding more anthropomorphic figures to show the development in the Early Bronze Age. But this investigation did not yield any figures, most probably owing to the restricted size of the sounding
 - 2 The mound has three phases in this period, c-b and a, but no figures have been found in the younger one (a), during the excavations, may be owing to the restricted size of the soundings
 - 3 Pl.CCLXVI Figs.1-2,4, Pl.CCLXVII Figs.5-8, Pl.CCLXVIII Fig.10, Pl.CCLXIX Figs.14-16
 - 4 Pl.CCLXXI Fig.20, Pl.CCLXXIII Figs.24-25, Pl.CCLXXIV Figs.26-27, Pl.CCLXXV Fig.28, Pl.CCLXXVI Figs.31-32
 - 5 Pl.CCLXXVII Figs.34,37, Pl.CCLXXVIII, Pl.CCLXXIX, Pl.CCLXXX, Pl.CCLXXXIII Fig.49, Pl.CCLXXXIV, Pl.CCLXXXV

At Dünder tepe anthropomorphic figures are found only in Layer II of the Early Bronze Age II, corresponding to the period represented by 8M-11M at Alişar. In this period two settlements are seen at the mound; the acropolis and the settlement situated on the outskirts of the mound. Both settlements yielded anthropomorphic figures. As discussed in "Chap. I Sec. 1" the example found at the Acropolis is accepted as an anthropomorphic figure of foreign origin, probably brought in by a merchant. The other example from Dünder tepe is highly stylized and flattened, as the other examples in Anatolia in this period (Pl. CCXV Fig. 1)

Anthropomorphic figures (Pl. CLXXIX-CLXXXI) first appear in the period represented by building-level III-I at Demirci höyük, which is contemporary with Troy IId-g. Only a fragmentary head was found at Bozüyük (Pl. CLXXVIII). The flat face, facial features, and hair done up in a bun on this head are reminiscent of the head found at Demirci höyük (Pl. CLXXXI Fig. 7). In fact, this head at Bozüyük was found in a context where depas cups and duck vases are already present.

At Pulur (Erzurum) anthropomorphic figures were found in building-levels III (Pl. CCXVI) and II (Pl. CCXVII), corresponding roughly to Troy IId-g.

Anthropomorphic figures found at Karayavşan (Pl. CLXXXIII), Eti Yokuşu (Pls. CLXXXV-CLXXXVI), Koçumbeli (Pls. CLXXXVII-CXC) and Ahlatlıbel (Pl. CXCI-CXCIII) date from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since they have facial features and incised decoration. In fact, these sites have only two building-levels, which cannot represent the whole Early Bronze Age II.

Anthropomorphic figures in this main period are found in buildings, in courtyards or in pits at sites; they are also found in graves. However, there is no evidence yet as to whether anthropomorphic figures were placed in graves in the Late Chalcolithic period and Early Bronze Age I since cemeteries of sites of these periods have not yet been traced. The

two exceptions to this general rule, the extra-mural cemetery of Kusura (Early Bronze Age I) and the Late Chalcolithic extra-mural cemetery at Iasos, have yielded no anthropomorphic figures. The first appearance of anthropomorphic figures in graves occurs in the Early Bronze Age II. In graves at the extra-mural cemeteries of Karataş-semayük, Babaköy, Alaca höyük and Horoz tepe, and in the intra-mural graves of Kültepe and Pülür anthropomorphic figures have been found. However, this practise does not appear to be widespread since neither the extra-mural cemeteries at Ovabayındır and Tekeköy and a few intra-mural graves of Hanay tepe dated to the Early Bronze Age II, nor the extra-mural graves of Early Bronze Age III at Mahmatlar yielded any anthropomorphic figures. Throughout this main period isolated intra-mural pithos, cist or earth burials containing mainly infant or children have been found at various sites, but none of them yielded any anthropomorphic figures.

During the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures are found in pithos burials, or, as at Alaca höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II in tombs¹ constructed of stone walls and covered with logs. The same tombs² are also seen in the Early Bronze Age III at Alaca höyük, and a similar one was found at Horoz tepe³, but apparently without stone walls and log-roofing. At Kültepe stone-walled graves of the Early Bronze Age III are round in plan and are divided into two compartments by a stone partition wall, one of which may contain anthropomorphic figures⁴ among other burial gifts.

1 Only two of these tombs yielded anthropomorphic figures; Tomb A' (Pl.CXCVIII Fig.1) and Tomb L (Pl.CXCVIII Figs.2-3)

2 Only one tomb has anthropomorphic figures; Tomb H (Pl.CCLXV Figs.1-5)

4 Apparently composite anthropomorphic figures do not occur in the graves

3 One of these figures (Pl.CCXCI Fig.1) from this cemetery was excavated. The other example (Pl.CCXCI Fig.1) from an illicitly excavated tomb

In both periods more than one anthropomorphic figure is usually to be found in a single grave. At Karataş-semayük broken figures tend to occur in the graves of children, which are dated to the early (Pl.CXXXIX Figs.2-6) and late phases (Pl.CXXXIX Fig.1, Pl.CXL Figs.7-8) of the Early Bronze Age II. In the Babaköy pithos grave from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II only one figure (Pl.CLXXVII Fig.1) was found, but without the head. Examples from Kültepe are usually intact (Pl.CCX, Pl.CCXI Figs.6-8, Pl.CCXII Figs.11-12, Pl.CCXIII), but they were found in two pithos burials dating from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, unlike those of the Early Bronze Age III. On the other hand, at Pulur höyük a fragmentary figure was found in one of the two earth graves of the building-level II (Pl.CCXVII Fig.4).

The only instances in which anthropomorphic figures may be considered to occur in shrines are the buildings at Beyce Sultan in the Early Bronze Age I and II and Kültepe in the Early Bronze Age III. Features such as votive vessels, clay benches -sleeping platforms- and a stela or a centrally situated fire place found in these buildings make it likely that they were places of worship or ritual practise. At both sites the plan of the buildings is the same, i.e. a rectangular room with simple form of portico, the so-called megaron, and one or more subsidiary rooms. However, in the Early Bronze Age II at Beyce Sultan these buildings are arranged in pairs, side by side or separated by a subsidiary room. Here, anthropomorphic figures are invariably found in ^{the} on the right hand side as one enters. At Troy also these buildings are found throughout the Early Bronze Age and may be shrines, if not governor's residences.

Chap.III Sec.2 . Characteristics of anthropomorphic figures

a. Sex determination

As in the first main period, here anthropomorphic figures are depicted without any indication of the reproductive organs, with a few exception from the Late Chalcolithic period and Early Bronze Age III. In the former period a few anthropomorphic figures are found representing the male. In contrast to those of the first main period, these are determined as male on account of the fact that they are provided with male reproductive organs¹. In the Early Bronze Age III some examples are seen with a pubic triangle which indicates that these anthropomorphic figures are meant to be represent the female². The rest of the anthropomorphic figures of this main period are accepted as representing the female since (though occasionally) they are provided with the breasts³, particularly the clay examples.

1 Pl.CXIV Fig.1, Pl.CXVI Figs.7-8

2 Pl.CCLXVI Fig.1, Pl.CCLXVII Fig.7, Pl.CCLXIX Fig.16

3 See "anatomical details" for the reference to anthropomorphic figures depicted with breasts

b. Stylistic grouping

In this main period anthropomorphic figures are found in flat forms as well as in the round. These two forms do not occur side by side throughout the main period, but they are seen together in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period and in the Early Bronze Age II and III. In the early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, that is, Can Hasan 2_A, figures are found only in the round form, and in the Early Bronze Age I corresponding to building-levels XIX-XVII at Beyce Sultan only flat examples are seen. The absence of anthropomorphic figures in the round in the latter period is the result of a decline into flat forms which occurs in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period represented by building-level 1 at Can Hasan. From the Early Bronze Age II onwards anthropomorphic figures reappear in the round form alongside the flat representations, and they are also found in the Early Bronze Age III. However, this new development unlike the previous one is not gradual, nor is it general since anthropomorphic figures of both types can be found until the end of the Early Bronze Age (with the exception of one centre in Central Anatolia which appears to demonstrate the transition from the flat to the round), and since the appearance of the rounded anthropomorphic figures varies in date from region to region. Thus, in the North-west and South-west and East of Anatolia anthropomorphic figures reappear in the round in the Early Bronze Age II corresponding to Troy I and Troy II, whereas in Central Anatolia they appear to be found in the Early Bronze Age III represented by Early Bronze Age III c and b at Kültepe.

The exceptional centre cited above is Alaca höyük where 3 superimposed tombs with anthropomorphic figures were found. The two tombs (A' and L) found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II have flat anthropomorphic figures¹, whereas the one (H) dating from the Early Bronze Age III has examples in the round², though it also has composite representations in a

1 Pl.CXCVIII Figs.1 (Tomb A') and 2-3 (Tomb L)

2 Pl.CCLXV Figs.1-3

flat form¹. The same development is also found at Kültepe in the same area and occurs in the same periods, although here flat figures do not cease at the appearance of the round representations, and the flat form may also be found with rounded heads². The first example of this is seen in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II (Pl.CCXIV Fig.17).

Unlike the flat representations which occur only in a highly stylized state³, anthropomorphic figures in the round are depicted in styles varying from highly stylized, stylized to realistic. In the early and late phases of the Late Chalcolithic period only stylized⁴ and highly stylized figures⁵ are found. The same examples are then seen in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II⁶. In the late phase of the latter period figures begin to occur in a realistic style⁷ alongside the stylized⁸ and highly stylized examples⁹. In the following Early Bronze Age III representations in the realistic style¹⁰ begins to predominate among the stylized¹¹ and highly stylized figures¹².

1 Pl.CCLXV Figs.4-5

2 Pl.CCLXX Fig.19

3 See "anatomical details" for the reference to the flat anthropomorphic figures of each period

4 Pl.CXIV Fig.2 (early phase), Pl.CXVII Fig.9 (late phase)

5 Pl.CXIV Figs.1,3-4 (early phase), Pl.CXVI Figs.7-8, Pl.CXVII Fig.10, Pl.CXVIII Fig.11, Pl.CXXI Fig.1 (late phase)

6 Pl.CXLII Figs.1-2, Thermi Fig.51, Pl.CLXXVI Fig.1 (stylized) Pl.CLX Figs.43-44, Pl.CLXIII Fig.8 (highly stylized)

7 Pl.CLXXX Fig.5

8 Pl.CXLVIII Fig.12, Pl.CCXVII Fig.2

9 Pl.CLXXX Fig.6, Pl.CCXVI Fig.1

10 Pl.CCLXV Figs.1-3, Pl.CCLXXI Figs.20-21, Pl.CCLXXII Figs.22-23, Pl.CCXCI Fig.1

11 Pl.CCXIV Fig.1, Pl.CCLXXIII Figs.24-25, Pl.CCLXXV Figs.28-29, Pl.CCLXXVI Figs.30-33

12 Pl.CCLV Fig.16, Pl.CCLXXIV Figs.26-27

c. Facial features, hairstyles and headdress

Facial features are depicted on anthropomorphic figures of this main period, particularly those of the Early Bronze Age II and III. However, there are also examples in the Late Chalcolithic period which show facial features. In the early phase of the latter period, i.e. Can Hasan 2_A, a fragmentary head has incised almond-shaped eyes and the nose and ears in relief. In this representation the hair is shown in a bun on the top of the head (Pl.CXV Fig.5). Another representation, which is a face-sherd, shows the eyes represented with pellets and the eyebrows as incised lines, but the nose in relief. The pupils and nostrils are also indicated, the former filled in with white paste like the eyebrows (Pl.CXV Fig.6). In the late phase of the same period, Can Hasan 1, an example shows two stabs for the eyes (Pl.CXX Fig.18). Another representation, which is again a face-sherd, has incised circles for the eyes. It is also provided with a mouth, filled in with white paste like the eyes (Pl.CXX Fig.19). On a third example of this phase only the eyes are indicated, this time with slits (Pl.CXXI Fig.1). In the latter representation the head is seen tilted back at a curious angle.

On the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures facial features are generally incomplete. Here the nose, ears and/or mouth are usually omitted, but the eyes, and sometimes the eyebrows are shown. However, featureless representations are by no means absent in this period. In the early phase of this period, Troy I, the eyes are represented with stabs¹, and in one example the eyebrows together with the nose are indicated in relief (Pl.CLVI Fig.15).

In the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, i.e. Troy II, the eyes are indicated as incised circles², carved hollows³,

1 Pl.CLIII Fig.2, Pl.CLV Fig.6, Pl.CLVIII Fig.33, Pl.CLIX Figs.36,40, Pl.CLX Fig.50

2 Pl.CLXXII Figs.25-28, Pl.CLXXIII Figs.30-34, Pl.CLXXIV Figs.37,40,44

3 Pl.CLXVII Fig.27, Pl.CCXIV Figs.17,20

circular depressions¹ or with stab marks². The eyes are usually accompanied with the eyebrows, which are connected to give the impression of the nose in some examples³. Hollowed eyes are, moreover, filled in with white paste in some clay examples, which also have the eyebrows represented in the same fashion⁴. In these representations the mouth is on the whole omitted, though on a few examples it is represented with a stab mark (Pl.CXLVII Figs.5-6,8) or an incised circle (Pl.CLXXII Fig.28), matching the treatment of the eyes.

Anthropomorphic figures with full facial features are found on the round representations with flat faces, characteristic of the Early Bronze Age II. However, the representations with a flat face from the early phase of this period do not have any facial features other than the nose in relief, but in these figures the heads are tilted back at a curious angle⁵. In the late phase ears and eyebrows and nose are shown in relief. The eyes are two stab marks, but the mouth is a slit⁶. However, two examples have the eyebrows represented with incised lines⁷. In these figures the hair is done up in a large bun on top of the head, and one of them has a cavity, probably for attachment of a headdress (Pl.CLI Fig.20). Two other round figures also have facial features, but these

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- 1 Pl.CLXXXV Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXVI Fig.5, Pl.CLXXXVII Figs.1,3-4, Pl.CLXXXIX Figs.14-17, Pl.CXC Figs.19-21, Pl.CXCI Figs.1-2, Pl.CXCII Figs.7-8, Pl.CXCIII Figs.12-14, Pl.CIXC Fig.6, Pl.CC Fig.11, Pl.CCIII Fig.4, Pl.CCIX Fig.21, Pl.CCXV Fig.1.
 - 2 Pl.CLXX Fig.14, Pl.CLXXIII Figs.29,35, Pl.CLXXIV Figs.36, 38-39,41-43,45-46, Pl.CXLVII Figs.5-6,8, Pl.CLIX Figs.36-40, Pl.CXCI Fig.3, Pl.CXCVII Fig.10, Pl.CIXC Figs.5,7, Pl.CCVIII Fig.20, Pl.CCXVI Fig.1
 - 3 Pl.CLXXII Figs.25-27, Pl.CLXXIII Figs.30-34, Pl.CLXXIV Figs.36-46
 - 4 Pl.CXC Fig.18, Pl.CXCIII Fig.15, Pl.CXCVI Fig.4
 - 5 Thermi Fig.51, Pl.CXLII Figs.1-2 (heads now missing) and Pl.CLXXVI Fig.1 (head now missing)
 - 6 Pl.CLI Fig.20, Pl.CLXXXI Fig.7
 - 7 Pl.CLXXVIII Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXI Fig.8

are not seen with a flat face. In these representations the eyes are shown by pellets, and the nose and eyebrows are in relief (Pl.CXLVIII Fig.13). One of them also shows the mouth, indicated by an incised slit (Pl.CXLVIII Fig.12).

In the Early Bronze Age III figures may be shown with or without facial features, as in the previous period, and the features are rendered incompletely except on the round anthropomorphic figures and the flat representations with round heads. As well as incised circles¹, stabs² are used for the eyes, and they are occasionally accompanied with the eyebrows³, which as in the previous period are connected to show the nose in some examples⁴. In addition large concentric circles with marked centres for the pupils are used for the eyes. These eyes are usually shown with the eyebrows⁵, and on one eye-lashes are depicted (Pl.CCLXXXIX Fig.67). Only a few anthropomorphic figures are provided with a mouth⁶.

Full facial features are found particularly on metal representations⁷, though rendered by different techniques. The eyes are either two stabs or modelled. The ears, nose and eyebrows are always modelled, but the mouth is indicated by an incised slit. One of these examples has a flat face without indications for the eyebrows (Pl.CCLXV Fig.1). On the clay and alabaster representations the eyes are two depressions (Pl.CCLXX Fig.19) or concentric incised circles with incised eyebrows, but the ears and nose are modelled⁸.

1 Pl.CCLV Fig.16, Pl.CCLX Fig.2

2 Pl.CCL Fig.13, Pl.CCLIV Fig.11, Pl.CCLIX Fig.32, Pl.CCLX Figs.3-8

3 Pl.CCL Fig.13, Pl.CCLIX Fig.32, Pl.CCLX Figs.4-5,7

4 Pl.CCLX Figs.6,8

5 Pl.CCLX Fig.9, Pl.CCLXVI Figs.1-4, Pl.CCLXVII Figs.5-7, Pl.CCLXVIII Fig.9

6 Pl.CCLX Fig.2, Pl.CCLXVII Fig.7

7 Pl.CCLXV Figs.1-3, Pl.CCXCI Fig.1

8 Pl.CCLXXI Fig.21, Pl.CCLXXXVII Figs.55-57

Hairstyles may be depicted on flat anthropomorphic figures with facial features and consist of^a tapering bun in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II¹ or of long hair indicated at the back of the head in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II (Pl.CLXVIII Fig.1) and in the Early Bronze Age III. In the latter period long hair is indicated in relief and is also seen on round representations² or flat figures with rounded heads (Pl.CCLXX Fig.19). On the flat representations the hair itself in this hairstyle is also shown with incised vertical straight lines (Pl.CCLXVIII Fig.10), cross-hatching (Pl.CCLXXXVII Fig.56) or in a herringbone design (Pl.CCLXVII Figs.5,7). On a round figure long hair is defined by incision, and the hair itself is indicated by zig-zag lines (Pl.CCLXXI Fig.20). On the other hand, a fragmentary rounded head shows the long hair formed with plaits in relief (Pl.CCLXXXVII Fig.55). A round figure from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II has a tapering headdress with horizontal lines (Pl.CCXVI Fig.1), perhaps indicating the hair coiled up on the top of the head.

There are also a few anthropomorphic figures which have the hair in a fringe on the forehead in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II³ and Early Bronze Age III (Pl.CCLX Fig.3). One of these examples from the former period has also incised lines representing the hair on the flattened top of the head (Pl.CXLVII Fig.8), which is another characteristic of the anthropomorphic figures of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. On the other hand, in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II flat heads may be provided with holes along the edge, perhaps for attachment of a headdress.⁴

Headdress in the form of conical or round hat occur, but are not common. The conical hat is placed at the back of the head in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period and on

1 Pl.CLXXIV Fig.38, Pl.CXCIII Figs.14-15

2 Pl.CCLXXI Fig.21, Pl.CCLXXII Fig.22

3 Pl.CLXXII Figs.31,33-34, Pl.CLXXIV Figs.36,42

4 Pl.CLVI Fig.17, Pl.CCII Figs.2-3

the top of the head in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In the latter period a conical hat has vertical lines filled in with white paste like decoration on the figure (Pl. CLXXXIII Fig.2). The round hat is also of the latter period and is provided with holes on the edge (Pl.CXCVI Fig.4).

Facial features, hairstyles and headdress are as a rule indicated on flat figures provided with heads other than the tapering form. However, the latter form, which also occurs on the round figures in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, and which disappears after the end of the Early Bronze Age II, is occasionally provided with these features on the clay examples¹. Flat anthropomorphic figures are found with various unnaturalistically shaped heads as well as the round one. These different forms, however, make their first appearance at different times during the main period. The round head is apparently first found in the Early Bronze Age II and continues in the Early Bronze Age III, whereas the oval and rectangular heads begin to occur in the Early Bronze Age I and continue in the Early Bronze Age II and III. On the other hand, lozenge- and crescent-shaped heads are the characteristic forms of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, though the former is also known from the early phase of the same period and the Early Bronze Age III, and the latter is also seen on an example from the Early Bronze Age I. The triangular head is peculiar to the Early Bronze Age III, but its one example is found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

The same degeneration, as has been observed towards the end of the first main period, namely elongation of the neck, continues and is seen not only on the round figures but also on the flat ones. However, the latter representations also occur without a neck, and this first begins in the Early Bronze Age II and continues in the Early Bronze Age III.

¹ Pl.CLXXXIII Figs.2-3, Pl.CCVI Fig.12

Anthropomorphic vessels probably existed in the Late Chalcolithic period (as is suggested by the two face-sherds¹) and certainly in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II², and were common in the Early Bronze Age III. On these figures facial features are always rendered, but some of them from the Early Bronze Age III may occur without facial features, and some others may appear only with facial features, so-called lids. The latter representations, the first example of which is found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II³, are used as component parts to complete the anthropomorphic image on the former vessels⁴.

Facial features are usually complete and are always shown in applied relief on these representations. The ears when they occur are two lugs⁵. The eyes are either modelled and oval in shape⁶, or raised knobs⁷ at times depressed to show the pupils⁸, or slits (Pl.CCLVI Fig.17). The curved eyebrows are joined in a single line to the nose on all these figures. The mouth is on the whole omitted, but on few examples is indicated by a circle⁹, an oval shape (Pl.CLXVI Fig.23) or a raised line¹⁰ to show it.

The hair is not indicated in these figures, with the exception of one example from the Early Bronze Age III. In this representation the hair is shown in ridges at the back of the head (Pl.CCXLVI Fig.2), reminiscent of the long hair of the solid anthropomorphic figures.

1 Pl.CXV Fig.6, Pl.CXX Fig.19

2 Pl.CXLI Fig.9, Pl.CLXVI, Pl.CLXXV Fig.47

3 Pl.CLXVI Fig.23

4 Pl.CCLXI Fig.11, Pl.CCLXIII Fig.19, Pl.CCLXIV Figs.21,24

5 Pl.CLXVI Fig.23, Pl.CCLVIII Fig.30, Pl.CCLXI Figs.10-12,14, Pl.CCLXII Fig.15, Pl.CCLXIII Fig.20, Pl.CCLXIV Figs.21-24

6 Pl.CXLI Fig.9, Pl.CLXVI Fig.23, Pl.CCXLVI Fig.2

7 Pl.CCLVI Figs.18-22, Pl.CCLVIII Figs.29-30, Pl.CCLXI Figs.10-11, 13-14, Pl.CCLXII Figs.15-18

8 Pl.CLXVI Figs.24-25, Pl.CCLXI Fig.12, Pl.CCLXIII Fig.20

9 Pl.CXLI Fig.9, Pl.CCXLVI Fig.2

10 Pl.CLXVI Fig.24, Pl.CCLVI Fig.18

d. Clothing, decoration, anatomical details and jewellery

Judging by the decorative patterns found on the anthropomorphic figures from this main period, clothing is not recognisable, unless, of course, the fully decorated flat figures, in particular the examples decorated on both sides, are meant to be clad. However, on flat figures from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II a rectangular¹ or triangular² shaped pattern is incised, possibly representing types of "aprons".

Decorative patterns consist of incised lines, stabs and/or depressions and are with a few exceptions confined to flat clay anthropomorphic figures only. At times, particularly in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, decoration is filled in with white paste, but the filling is usually applied on representations with a dark surface, i.e. dark buff, brown, dark grey or black. Undecorated anthropomorphic figures and a few decorated examples without white filling are also found in these colours in addition to the buff which predominates as a surface colour throughout the main period. Crossed-bands, in most cases, lines, incised on the bosom of figures are the most common pattern though their purpose is still unknown, since not all the anthropomorphic figures are provided with them and since on the decorated ones they are not seen holding or attached to any clothing such as an apron or a skirt.

Decorated anthropomorphic figures are first found in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period. At this stage a round figure is seen with lines on the sides of the upper legs (Pl.CXVII Fig.9) or a flat representation is decorated with stabs all over the body (Pl.CXIX Fig.17). Another flat example of this period is found with lines and stabs applied to the lower body (Pl.CXXI Fig.2). In the Early Bronze Age I only one anthropomorphic figure is known to be decorated. The decoration consists of depressions with stabbed centres on the body

1 Pl.CXLVII Fig.6, Pl.CLXXVII Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXII Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXV Fig.1, Pl.CXCVI Figs.4,6, Pl.CC Fig.16, Pl.CCIV Fig.7

2 Pl.CLXXIX Fig.3, Pl.CXCVIII Fig.3, Pl.CCIX Fig.22

and arm-stumps and lines on the neck and head, which like the stabs are filled in with white paste (Pl.CXXXI Fig.1).

In the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures are mainly decorated in the late phase. In the early phase they are found with crossed-lines¹, and a few examples of these have an incised band around the waist filled with vertical lines². In the late phase anthropomorphic figures continue to be decorated with crossed-lines³, at times with a circular depression in the juncture, and for the first time with crossed-bands⁴. In addition, in this phase there is also a single band applied across the chest⁵, and one of these is attached to a horizontal band filled in with stabs (Pl.CLXXVII Fig.1).

It is in the late phase that anthropomorphic figures may also be found with a variety of decorative patterns composed of straight lines, loops, zig-zags and/or curves, or combinations of these lines with stabs or depressions. However, some examples may have only depressions for decoration⁶. Patterns are usually applied to the lower part of the figures⁷, but on some examples they are found over the entire body⁸ as well as on both sides of the torso⁹. The decorated figures may also be

1 Pl.CLV Fig.6, Pl.CLVI Fig.18, Pl.CLXVIII Fig.1

2 Pl.CLV Fig.11, Pl.CLVI Fig.19

3 Pl.CLXXIX Figs.1-2, Pl.CXCII Fig.7, Pl.CC Fig.15, Pl.CCVII Fig.15

4 Pl.CXCI Fig.3, Pl.CCVII Fig.17

5 Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.2, Pl.CLXXXVI Fig.7

6 Pl.CXCI Fig.2, Pl.CIXC Figs.5-7, Pl.CC Fig.13

7 Pl.CLXXXV Figs.2-3, Pl.CLXXXVI Figs.4-5, Pl.CLXXXVII Figs.1-2,4-6, Pl.CLXXXVIII Figs.8-11, Pl.CLXXXIX Figs.13,15-16, Pl.CXC Fig.23, Pl.CXCI Figs.1,6, Pl.CXCII Figs.9-11, Pl.CXCVIII Fig.4, Pl.CC Figs.12-14

8 Pl.CLXXXVI Fig.7, Pl.CLXXXVII Fig.3, Pl.CLXXXVIII Fig.7,12, Pl.CLXXXIX Fig.17, Pl.CXCI Fig.5, Pl.CXCV Fig.2, Pl.CXCVI Fig.9, Pl.CXCVII Figs.10-12, Pl.CCVII Fig.16, Pl.CCVIII Fig.20

9 Pl.CLXXXII Fig.1, Pl.CXCV Fig.3

found with crossed-lines¹, or the decoration is filled in with white paste providing the facial features have the same filling. Flat stone figures, predominating since the Early Bronze Age I, may be decorated in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, though only with straight lines², and in one case with a band filled with stab-marks (Pl. CLXXIV Fig. 40).

Round anthropomorphic figures from the Early Bronze Age II are not decorated, with an exception from the late phase. This example has short incised lines on the arms and circular impressions on both sides of the body (Pl. CLXXX Fig. 5).

In the Early Bronze Age III flat anthropomorphic figures are decorated with bands as well as lines³, but the former are seen only on the alabaster representations, which are moreover provided with concentric circles as a decoration. Bands are usually filled in with zig-zags or cross-hatching or with a herringbone design and run in zig-zags or loops or are connected in an angle. Moreover, they are found crossed on the body⁵, thus showing the continuation of the common decoration of the previous period. In the Early Bronze Age III only one round figure is found decorated, but only with circles (Pl. CCLXXV Fig. 29).

In comparison with the examples of the first main period, modelling in this period is inferior as regards naturalism. Moreover, figures show a constant deterioration in the representation of the anthropomorphic form. Even the round figures usually have a mere column for the body, and except in

1 Pl. CXLVII Figs. 5-6, Pl. CLXXV Fig. 48, Pl. CLXXXIII Figs. 1, 3, Pl. CLXXXVIII Fig. 7, Pl. CXCI Figs. 4-5, Pl. CCVI Figs. 12-13, Pl. CCIX Fig. 22, Pl. CCXI Fig. 10, Pl. CCXII Fig. 13, Pl. CCXIV Fig. 18

2 Pl. CLXVII Fig. 27, Pl. CLXXIV Figs. 45-46, Pl. CCXIV Fig. 17

3 Pl. CCLX Figs. 4, 7-8

4 Pl. CCLXVI Figs. 2-4, Pl. CCLXVII Figs. 5-7, Pl. CCLXVIII Figs. 9, 11, Pl. CCLXIX Figs. 13, 16-18

5 Pl. CCLXVI Fig. 1, Pl. CCLXVIII Fig. 12, Pl. CCLXIX Figs. 14-15

the realistic style, the arms and legs are stumps. However, the legs may be found unseparated, and the arms may be omitted. On the other hand, the breasts and navel are usually not indicated. In the realistic representations the legs are separated, and the arms are in relief, but the breasts are on the whole unnaturally shown. The navel is also absent in these examples.

In the flat anthropomorphic figures arms and legs are always stumps, or arm-stumps are omitted, and legs are unseparated. The indentations for the waist are omitted, but on some examples the waist is columnar, or in others it is shown with two notches. However, flat figures may be provided with the breasts and navel. The breasts are indicated in relief or with depressions or stab marks. So is the navel, matching the treatment of the breasts.

The deterioration in the anthropomorphic form is not a gradual process through the periods though it first appears as early as in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period. In this period anthropomorphic figures in flat forms are found with¹ or without arm-stumps (Pl. CXIX Fig. 16), and legs are always unseparated. On a few examples the breasts are indicated in relief (Pl. CXIX Figs. 15, 17). Round figures from this phase are seen always with arm- and leg-stumps², but in a few examples legs are unseparated (Pl. CXXI Fig. 1). One of the latter representations has breasts in relief (Pl. CXVII Fig. 10).

In the early phase of this period round figures are also depicted with arm- and leg-stumps and unseparated legs (Pl. CXIV Figs. 1, 3-4). However, one example is provided with the arms in relief (Pl. CXIV Fig. 2 now missing).

In the following period, Early Bronze Age I, only flat figures are found, and these are always seen with arm-stumps, but without legs (Pls. CXXV-CXXXI). A fragmentary representation made of clay has breasts indicated in relief (Pl. CXXIV Fig. 1)

1 Pl. CXVIII Figs. 12-13, Pl. CXIX Fig. 14, Pl. CXXI Fig. 2

2 Pl. CXVI Figs. 7-8, Pl. CXVII Fig. 9

In the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II flat anthropomorphic figures begin to reoccur without arm-stumps¹ alongside those with arm-stumps², but they reappear with legs which however are unseparated³, with a few exceptions⁴. Moreover, those that have legs may have projecting hips⁵. Though the navel is omitted in these representations, the breasts are shown in relief on some of the clay figures⁶. In the round examples the legs are also unseparated, and the arms are two stumps (Pl.CLX Figs.43-44) or faintly indicated in relief (Pl.CXLII Figs.1-2, Pl.CLXXVI Fig.1).

In the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and with⁷ or without legs⁸ become equally common alongside the representations without arms and legs⁹. The latter examples are occasionally provided with

- 1 Pl.CXXXIX Figs.2-6, Pl.CXLV Fig.6, Pl.CXLVI Figs.1-2, Pl.CIXL Figs.14-15, Pl.CL Figs.16-17, Pl.CLIII Figs.1-3, Pl.CLIV Fig.4, Pl.CLV Fig.5, Pl.CLXII Figs.1-5, Pl.CLXIII Fig.7, Pl.CLXX Figs.9-10
- 2 Pl.CXLIII Figs.1-2, Pl.CLV Fig.6, Pl.CLX Figs.49-50, Pl.CLXII Fig.6, Pl.CCII Fig.1, Pl.CXCIV Fig.1
- 3 Pl.CLV Figs.7-11, Pl.CLVII Figs.20-27, Pl.CLX Fig.42, Pl.CLXVIII Fig.3
- 4 Pl.CLXIII Fig.8, Pl.CLXVIII Fig.2
- 5 Pl.CLV Figs.12-13, Pl.CLVIII Figs.28-29, Pl.CLX Fig.45
- 6 Pl.CLV Figs.8-11, Pl.CLVII Figs.21-22,24,26, Pl.CLVIII Figs.28,31-32, Pl.CLXII Fig.5, Pl.CLXIII Fig.8
- 7 CLXXXV Figs.1-2, Pl.CXCIV Fig.3, Pl.CXCVIII Figs.1-4, Pl.CCIII Figs.4-5, Pl.CCXIV Fig.17, Pl.CCXV Fig.1
- 8 Pl.CXLIV Fig.3, Pl.CXLVII Figs.4-7, Pl.CL Fig.18, Pl.CLXI Fig.2, Pl.CLXIX Figs.4-8, Pl.CLXXV Fig.48, Pl.CLXXIX Fig.4, Pl.CLXXXII Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXIII Figs.1-2, Pl.CLXXXVI Figs.4-5, Pl.CLXXXVII Figs.2-6, Pl.CLXXXVIII Figs.7-11, Pl.CLXXXIX Figs.15-17, Pl.CXC Fig.18, Pl.CXCI Figs.1-3,6, Pl.CXCII Figs.7-9, Pl.CXCVI Figs.4-9, Pl.CIXC Figs.5-10, Pl.CC Figs.11-15, Pl.CCI Fig.17, Pl.CCIV Figs.6-8, Pl.CCVII Figs.15-18, Pl.CCIX Fig.22, Pl.CCXIV Fig.18, Pl.CCXVII Figs.3-4
- 9 Pl.CXLV Fig.7, Pl.CXLVIII Figs.9-11, Pl.CLII Fig.1, Pl.CLIX Fig.41, Pl.CLXIV Figs.9-15, Pl.CLXV Figs.16-22, Pl.CLXVII Figs.26-27, Pl.CLXX Figs.11-16, Pl.CLXXI Figs.17-24, Pl.CLXXII Figs.25-28, Pl.CLXXIII Figs.29-35, Pl.CLXXIV Figs.36-46, Pl.CLXXVII Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.3, Pl.CLXXXIV Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXVI Figs.6-7, Pl.CLXXXIX Fig.14, Pl.CXC VII Fig.10, Pl.CCV Figs.9-11, Pl.CCVI Figs.12-13, Pl.CCVIII Figs.19-20, Pl.CCXI Figs.6-10, Pl.CCXII Figs.11-13, Pl.CCXIII Figs.14-16, Pl.CCXIV Figs.19-20

notches for the waist¹, and the figures with arm-stumps may be found with a columnar waist², in particular those with legs and projecting hips³, some of which have a rectangular upper body⁴. In addition to those shown in relief⁵, the breasts are indicated with two circular depressions⁶, at times filled in with white paste⁷. Metal representations also have the breasts in relief (Pl.CXCVIII Fig.3), and one of them made of silver has the breasts plated in gold (Pl.CXCVIII Fig.2). The navel is also shown with a circular depression on some examples⁸, and on one example it is found in relief (Pl.CCIII Fig.5).

Anthropomorphic figures in the round from this phase have the arms modelled in relief⁹ or as stumps (Pl.CLXXX Fig.6), but on some examples they are found omitted altogether¹⁰. As in the early phase, the legs are separated¹¹ or unseparated (Pl.CCXVI Fig.1). With the exception of one example, which has them in relief (Pl.CLXXX Fig.5 now missing), the breasts and navel are not indicated on these anthropomorphic figures.

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- 1 Pl.CLXV Fig.21, Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.4, Pl.CLXXXIX Fig.13, Pl.CCVII Fig.14, Pl.CCX Figs.1-5
 - 2 Pl.CLXXXVII Fig.3, Pl.CXCI Figs.4-5, Pl.CC Figs.14-15
 - 3 Pl.CLIX Fig.37, Pl.CLXXXV Fig.3, Pl.CLXXXVII Fig.1, Pl.CXCV Fig.2, Pl.CCIII Fig.4, Pl.CCXV Fig.1
 - 4 Pl.CLX Figs.46-48
 - 5 Pl.CLIX Figs.36,41, Pl.CLX Fig.47, Pl.CLXXVII Fig.1. Pl.CLXXIX Fig.4, Pl.CC Figs.11-12, Pl.CCXIV Fig.18, Pl.CCXV Fig.1, Pl.CCXVII Figs.3-4
 - 6 Pl.CLXXXII Fig.1, Pl.CLXXXV Figs.1-3, Pl.CLXXXVI Fig.5, Pl.CLXXXVII Figs.1,4-6, Pl.CLXXXVIII Figs.8-11, Pl.CLXXXIX Figs.13,15-16, Pl.CXC Figs.18-20, Pl.CXCI Figs.1-2, Pl.CXCII Figs.7-9, Pl.CC Fig.14, Pl.CCIX Fig.22
 - 7 Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.2, Pl.CLXXXVI Fig.4, Pl.CLXXXVII Fig.2, Pl.CXCI Fig.6
 - 8 Pl.CLXVII Fig.27, Pl.CLXXXV Fig.3, Pl.CLXXXVII Figs.1,3,5, Pl.CLXXXVIII Fig.10, Pl.CXCI Figs.2-3,5-6, Pl.CXCVII Fig.11, Pl.CXCVIII Fig.4, Pl.CCIII Fig.4, Pl.CCIX Fig.22, Pl.CCXIV Fig.18
 - 9 Pl.CLXXX Fig.5, Pl.CXLVIII Fig.12
 - 10 Pl.CCXVI Fig.1, Pl.CCXVII Fig.2
 - 11 Pl.CLXXX Fig.5 now missing, Fig.6, Pl.CXLVIII Fig.12, Pl.CCXVII Fig.2

Flat anthropomorphic figures with¹ or without arm-stumps² occur without legs in the Early Bronze Age III. They may also be found in pebble forms³. The first examples of the latter are also known from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II⁴ and are probably developed from the figures without necks by omitting the notches for the necks. However, in contrast to this deterioration, anthropomorphic figures become more common in the round form alongside the flat ones; the latter do not show any anatomical details other than the pubic triangle which is incised on a few examples⁵, with the exception of a clay representation with circular impressions for the breasts and navel (Pl.CCLXX Fig.19).

The pubic triangle is also incised on some of the round figures, which are provided with breasts in raised knobs on metal examples⁶ or in relief on alabaster representations (Pl. CCLXXI Figs.20-23). In the metal figures the arms are also separated from the body by cavities⁷, with the exception of one example (Pl.CCLXV Fig.3). In the alabaster figures legs are modelled in relief like the arms⁸, which on some examples are stumps⁹. However, an example is also found without arms and separated legs in this period (Pl.CCLV Fig.16). Only in two metal anthropomorphic figures are the fingers seen indicated

1 Pl.CCL Fig.12, Pl.CCLV Fig.15

2 Pl.CCXLV Fig.1, Pl.CCXLVII Figs.3-4, Pl.CCXLVIII Figs.5-9, Pl.CCIXL Figs.10-11, Pl.CCL Fig.13, Pl.CCLI Figs.1-2, Pl.CCLII Figs.1-4, Pl.CCLIII Figs.5-8, Pl.CCLIV Figs.9-14, Pl.CCLVII Figs.23-28, Pl.CCLIX Fig.31, Pl.CCLX Fig.1, Pl.CCLXVI Figs.1-4, Pl.CCLXVII Figs.5-8, Pl.CCLXVIII Figs.9-12, Pl.CCLXIX Figs.13-18, Pl.CCLXX Fig.19

3 Pl.CCL Fig.13, Pl.CCLIX Fig.32, Pl.CCLX Figs.3-8

4 Pl.CCLXVII Fig.27, Pl.CCVIII Fig.20

5 Pl.CCLXVI Fig.1, Pl.CCLXVII Fig.7, Pl.CCLXIX Fig.16

6 Pl.CCLXV Figs.1-2, Pl.CCXCI Fig.1

7 Pl.CCLXV Figs.1-2, Pl.CCXCI Fig.1

8 Pl.CCLXXI Figs.20-21, Pl.CCLXXII Figs.22-23, Pl.CCLXXIII Fig.24, Pl.CCLXXV Fig.29

9 Pl.CCLXXIII Fig.25, Pl.CCLXXIV Figs.26-27 now missing

for the first time in this main period (Pl.CCLXV Fig.3), and one of them has the toes represented (Pl.CCXCI Fig.1). Metal anthropomorphic figures are, moreover, seen holding a jar¹, but in the alabaster representations the object held is a lash shown in relief on the body (Pl.CCLXXIII Fig.24). On one such figure the fingers of one hand are modelled in relief (Pl.CCLXXV Fig.29):

With the exception of a flat representation from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, footwear is completely absent on anthropomorphic figures, though they begin to occur with feet from the Early Bronze Age II onwards. In the early phase of this period only round figures are found with feet², whereas in the late phase flat representations are provided with feet³. In the Early Bronze Age III feet are again only seen on the round anthropomorphic figures⁴. The figure mentioned above is a metal representation, which wears boots, plated with gold like the breasts (Pl.CXCVIII Fig.2).

Though degenerated into various geometric shapes, the size of the bodies of flat anthropomorphic figures would suggest that they are meant to represent obese forms. On the other hand, the round figures from this period, particularly those from the Early Bronze Age II and III, appear to be found in slender bodies. With the exceptions of the round and rectangular shapes, forms of the bodies of flat representations show chronological differences in their first appearances in the main period. A sack-shaped body first appears in the Early Bronze Age I, and then it is found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The oval body is first seen in the Early Bronze Age II and continues in the Early Bronze Age III, whereas flaring and tapering bodies are the characteristic forms of the Early Bronze Age II, though the latter shape is not seen

1 Pl.CCLXV Fig.1, Pl.CCLXV Fig.2 now missing, Pl.CCXCI Fig.1

2 Pl.CXLII Figs.1&2 now missing, Thermi Fig.51, Pl.CLXXVI Fig.1 now missing

3 Pl.CLXXXV Fig.2 now missing, Pl.CXCV Fig.2 now missing, Pl.CCXV Fig.1, Pl.CXCVIII Figs.1,3

4 Pl.CCLXV Figs.1-3, Pl.CCLXXI Figs.20-21, Pl.CCLXXII Figs.22-23, Pl.CCLXXIV Fig.27, Pl.CCLXXVI Figs.30-32

before the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. On the other hand, lozenge and pentagonal bodies first appear in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and continue in the Early Bronze Age III.

Despite the highly stylization, the flat anthropomorphic figures may represent the pregnancy. Thus, in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period a figure is found with a large circle in relief on the body (Pl.CXXI Fig.2). The same circle in the Early Bronze Age I is indicated by a large depression (Pl.CXXV Fig.1). On the other hand, in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II figures are found with a depressed navel surrounded with stab marks (Pl.CLXXXII Fig.1) or oval depressions (Pl.CXCVI Fig.5), probably indicating the emphasis on the abdomen for the pregnancy.

Jewellery on the anthropomorphic figures from this main period may consist of necklaces, neckbands or earrings. The latter are not common and found only on the metal representations in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. In the former period small gold disc earrings are inlaid on a silver anthropomorphic figure (Pl.CXCVIII Fig.2) and on a bronze example (Pl.CXCVIII Fig.3). In the Early Bronze Age III a single wire earring made of bronze like the figure itself is pierced through the ear (Pl.CCXCI Fig.1).

Neckbands are as common as necklaces, though they first appear in the Early Bronze Age II. In the early phase of this period only one example is found on an anthropomorphic figure which also wears a necklace indicated by small depressions on the bosom (Pl.CLV Fig.11). Necklaces indicated by depressions are also seen in the late phase and are found on the neck¹ as well as on the bosom (Pl.CXCVII Fig.10). Besides neckbands², in the late phase necklaces occur in one-³, two- (Pl.CLXXVII

1 Pl.CXCI Fig.5, Pl.CXCII Fig.7

2 Pl.CXLVII Figs.5,8, Pl.CLI Fig.19

3 Pl.CLXXXVII Fig.3, Pl.CCIV Figs.7-8

Fig.1) or three-tiers¹, and on some figures the single-tier one is found with beads indicated by stab marks². In the early phase a two-tier necklace is also seen (Pl.CLV Fig.6). The earliest example of a necklace in this main period is found on a figure from the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period (Pl.CXX Fig.21).

In the Early Bronze Age III necklaces and/or neckbands are also worn by anthropomorphic figures, and examples are found with a neckband and a necklace on the neck (Pl.CCLXVII Fig.6), a neckband³ or a necklace on the bosom (Pl.CCLXVI Fig.3). Moreover, two necklaces, one on the bosom and the other on the neck⁴ or two three-tier necklaces, one on the neck and the other on the bosom (Pl.CCLXVII Fig.7), are also known. In this period both necklaces and neckbands are bands filled in with zig-zags, and one neckband is shown in relief (Pl.CCLXXXVII Fig.55). In the earlier periods this jewellery is indicated by means of incised lines.

Like the solid anthropomorphic figures, no examples of anthropomorphic vessels are clothed. However, one Early Bronze Age III example wears a diagonal band in relief (Pl.CCLXI Fig.14). Decoration is not common on these representations and is found with incised lines and stab marks formed like a necklace on an anthropomorphic figure from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II (Pl.CLXXV Fig.47). In the Early Bronze Age III two spirals (Pl.CCLXI Fig.11) or a W-shaped design in relief (Pl.CCLXI Fig.14) are used as decoration. On the other hand, component lids from the Early Bronze Age III period may have projections, probably for the use as handles².

Anatomical details are almost absent on the anthropomorphic vessels. Only arms, breasts and/or navel are occasionally indicated in relief. Two examples from the late phase of the

1 Pl.CCLXVI Figs.1-2, Pl.CCLXVII Fig.5

2 Pl.CCLVI Figs.17,20,22, Pl.CCLXI Figs.10-12, Pl.CCLXII Figs.15-18, Pl.CCLXIII Fig.19, Pl.CCLXIV Figs.21-24

Early Bronze Age II occur with arms in relief (Pl.CXLI Fig.9), and one of the has also fingers indicated (Pl.CLXXV Fig.47). The only example with arms of the Early Bronze Age III occurs holding a two-handled bowl and carries another but without handles on the top of its head (Pl.CCLXIII Fig.20). In the Early Bronze Age III these representations may have two lugs¹, loop-handles² or upright projections on either side of the body³. Loop-handles, however, are also known in the Early Bronze Age II (Pl.CXLI Fig.9). The navel and/or breasts are indicated only in the Early Bronze Age III⁴. Only two representations of this period have jewellery. On the first one two necklaces in relief are seen on the neck (Pl.CCLXIII Fig. 20). On the second one a necklace in the form of a chain in relief is found on the neck (Pl.CCLXI Fig.14)

1 Pl.CCLIX Fig.33, Pl.CCLXIV Fig.24

2 Pl.CCXLVI Fig.2 now missing, Pl.CCLVI Fig.17, Pl.CCLXI Figs.13-14, Pl.CCLXIII Fig.19

3 Pl.CCLVIII Figs.29-30, Pl.CCLXI Figs.10-12, Pl.CCLXII Figs.15-18, Pl.CCLXIV Figs.21-22

4 Pl.CCXLVI Fig.2, Pl.CCLVI Fig.17, Pl.CCLVIII Figs.29-30, Pl.CCLIX Fig.33, Pl.CCLXI Figs.10-12,14, Pl.CCLXII Figs.15-18, Pl.CCLXIII Fig.19, Pl.CCLXIV Figs.21-24

e. Composite anthropomorphic figures

In this main period composite representations are apparently not found before the Early Bronze Age III, and they consist of anthropomorphic figures with two¹ (Ka), three² (Kb) or four heads³ (Kc) or in a pair⁴ (N) and associated with a child⁵ (Pa). In the latter composition a child is also found with two heads⁶ (Pb). Animals, lions in this main period, are also associated with an anthropomorphic figure⁷ (Oc). Moreover, the figures found more than one head also present compositions. Thus, a two-headed representation is depicted with a child⁸ (KaPa) or a three-headed example occurs with two children⁹ (KbPc). On the other hand, a (four-headed) figure is found with three adults¹⁰ (Q), and on another figure (again with the same number of heads) is seen an adult accompanied by a lion¹¹ (R).

The most characteristic feature of these representations is that the secondary figures are depicted on the body of the main figure, which is flat in form. However, there is also one example which is depicted with a child in the arms in the nursing position (Pl.CCXCI Fig.2). The latter representation, moreover, is found in the round and wears her hair in a bun on one side of the head. With the exception of the twin examples, composite anthropomorphic

1 Pl.CCLXXVII Figs.34-37, Pl.CCLXXVIII Figs.38-41

2 Pl.CCLXXIX Figs.42-43, Pl.CCLXXX Figs.44-45

3 Pl.CCLXXXI Fig.46

4 Pl.CCLXV Figs.4-5

5 Pl.CCLXXIII Fig.48, Pl.CCXCI Fig.2

6 Pl.CCLXXXIII Fig.49

7 Pl.CCLXXXII Fig.47

8 Pl.CCLXXXIV Fig.50

9 Pl.CCLXXXIV Figs.51-52

10 Pl.CCLXXX Fig.53

11 Pl.CCLXXXVI Fig.54

figures show the characteristic features of their contemporary single representations. Thus, the eyes are shown with concentric circles, which are also used in their decoration in addition to the bands. One of these representations is also seen with a rounded head, which again has an elongated neck with a long hair in relief (Pl.CCLXXXIII Fig.49). The twin figures like the round example are made of metal, but they are again in a flat form and in an unidentifiable posture like the alabaster representations. However, these figures are decorated with depressions.

Chap.III Sec.3 . Types of anthropomorphic figures
Table 5

The types of this main period are established by 366 anthropomorphic figures¹, of which 86 examples are found in identifiable postures. The latter are confined to the standing, seated and squatting types. With the exception of the Early Bronze Age I when no anthropomorphic figures are apparently known in identifiable postures, the standing type occurs throughout the main period. However, its sub-types appear in different phases of the periods or periods themselves. Thus, this type with hands on the breasts (A.1c) is found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and in the Early Bronze Age III. A variation of this sub-type, that is, hands on the breasts but the elbows in a lowered position (A.1ca), is seen only in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The standing type is also found with hands on the abdomen, but in this sub-type it confines itself to the Early Bronze Age III only (A.8).

The standing type is, moreover, found with raised arms (A.14) in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II or with arm-stumps (A.15) in both phases of the Late Chalcolithic period and Early Bronze Age II. Both sub-types show variations according to the head shapes, and the latter is also found with an elongated neck. In the arms-raised position the standing type is seen provided with a rectangular head (A.14.22) in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II or with a rectangular head with a rounded top (A.14.22d) in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II. The former head shape is also found in the standing anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps (A.15.22) in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II. The standing type with arm-stumps is also provided

1 This number is established by 17 examples from the Late Chalcolithic period, 20 from the Early Bronze Age I, 250 from the Early Bronze Age II, and 79 from the Early Bronze Age III

with a tapering head and long neck (A.15.18.26) in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period or with a round head (A.15.19) in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In the late phase of the latter period the latter sub-type has an exaggeratedly long neck (A.15.19.25). With a crescent- (21) or lozenge-shaped head (24), the standing type with arm-stumps occurs only in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In both sub-types the neck is seen elongated (A.15.21.26 and A.15.24.26). The standing anthropomorphic figures are also depicted without arms in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III (A.16). In the latter period this sub-type is found with a long neck (A.16.26). In the same period the standing anthropomorphic figures are also found with arms, but in this sub-type it is depicted holding a jar (A.17b).

The standing type, moreover, is divided into three more sub-types. In the first one it is seen with a rectangular upper body (Aa). This sub-type also shows variations and is found with a round head and omitted neck (Aa.19.27) or with a rectangular head (Aa.(22)) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The second sub-type consists of the standing type with arm-stumps and projecting hips (Ab.15). In the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II this sub-type is provided with a round head (Ab.15.19), whereas in the late phase of the same period it is found with a crescent-shaped head and long neck (Ab.15.21.26). This sub-type is also seen with a rectangular head (Ab.15.22), which is common to both phases of the Early Bronze Age II. The third sub-type is the combination of the first two (Aab) and is found (with a rectangular head (Aab.(22))) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

Anthropomorphic figures in the seated type are not apparently found before the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and also occur in the Early Bronze Age III. In the former period this type is seen (with legs crossed and) with

hands between the breasts (B(a).1d) or with legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen and without arms (Bd. 16). In the latter period anthropomorphic figures are found seated on a stool with legs bent downward at the knees and with hands on the breasts (Bc.1c) or with arm-stumps (Bc. 15). Moreover, in this sub-type figures are seen holding a lash (Bc.17a) or a jar (Bc.17b). The squatting type occurs in both phases of the Late Chalcolithic period and in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. This type with arm-stumps (E.15) is common in both periods, but its sub-type consisting of hands on the knees is found only in the early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period (E.11).

Anthropomorphic figures found in unidentifiable postures (I) show two main groups; with arm-stumps (I.15) or without arm-stumps (I.16). With the exception of the triangular form, which is not found on the figures with arm-stumps, both groups are provided the same head shapes. However, they show variations according to neck proportions and body shapes in the phases of the periods or periods themselves.

With a tapering head anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps (I.15.18) are found in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period and Early Bronze Age I and II, whereas without arm-stumps (I.16.18) in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period and Early Bronze Age II. In the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period the tapering head without arm-stumps is seen with a long neck and round body (I.16.(18.26).29) or a rectangular body (I.16.18.26.30). The former type is also found in the early and late phases of the Early Bronze Age II. In the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures in this type are also seen with the waist indicated (I.16.18.26.29a). The second type of the Late Chalcolithic period is also found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Moreover, in this phase this type is seen with a horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.16.18.26.30b). In the early phase of the same period this type is seen again with a rectangular

body but with the lower edges rounded (I.16.18.26.30d). The tapering head without arm-stumps and with a long neck is also found with a vertical oval body with the waist indicated (I.16.18.26.32aa), but only in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

The tapering head without arm-stumps and a long neck is seen with a sack-shaped body (I.16.(18).28), a round body (I.16.18.29), a rectangular body (I.16.18.30) or with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.18.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. However, these features are also combined with an oval body (I.16.18.32), but only in the early phase of the same period.

The tapering head with arm-stumps is seen in the Early Bronze Age I on anthropomorphic figures with an exaggeratedly long neck (I.15.18.25) and a long neck (I.15.18.26), each of which is combined with a sack-shaped body (I.15.18.25.28 and I.15.18.26.28) or a round body (I.15.18.25.29 and I.15.18.26.29). The second and fourth types are also seen in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II when the tapering head occurs on a figure with arm-stumps, a long neck and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.18.26.30d). This head with arm-stumps but without an elongated neck is found with a round body (I.15.18.29) or a flaring body (I.15.(18).33) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and with a vertically elongated (I.15.18.30a) or horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.15.18.30b) in the Early Bronze Age I. Moreover, in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period these features are combined with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.(18).30d).

The round head (19) on anthropomorphic figures first appears in the Early Bronze Age II and continues in the Early Bronze Age III. With arm-stumps it is found with a long neck and round body (I.15.19.26.29) or rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.19.26.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Without an elongated neck, the round head

with arm-stumps occurs with a round body (I.15.(19).29) in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II and with a sack-shaped (I.15.(19).28), an oval body (I.15.(19).32), a flaring body (I.15.19.33) or a lozenge body (I.15.(19).34) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The round head with arm-stumps and without a long neck in the Early Bronze Age III is combined with a vertically elongated body (I.15.(19).30a). On the other hand, the round head with arm-stumps but without a neck is found in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II. In the early phase of this period it is combined with a round body (I.15.19.27.29) or a rectangular body (I.15.19.27.30). The former type is also found in the late phase.

Without arm-stumps, the round head is combined with an exaggeratedly long neck in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and is found with a horizontally elongated body (I.16.19.25.30b). With a long neck, it is seen in the early and late phases of the Early Bronze Age II. In the former phase it is found with a rectangular body (I.16.19.26.30), a horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.16.(19).26.30b) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.19.26.30d), whereas in the latter phase it occurs with a round body (I.16.19.26.29), a rectangular body (I.16.19.26.30) or a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.26.30a). The round head without arm-stumps and an elongated neck is found in the Early Bronze Age II and III. In the early phase of the former period it is combined with a round body (I.16.19.29). This type is also seen in the late phase of the same period and in the Early Bronze Age III. Its combination with an oval body (I.16.19.32) is found in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II, but with a rectangular body (I.16.19.30) in the late phase of the same period. The round head without arm-stumps is also seen with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.30a) and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.19.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III.

The round head on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and a neck occurs in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. In the early phase of the former period it is found with a round body (I.16.19.27.29) or a vertical oval body (I.16.19.27.32a). The former type is also seen in the late phase when the round head is combined with a vertically elongated rectangular body with the waist indicated (I.16.19.27.30aa), an oval body (I.16.19.27.32) or a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.27.30a). The latter type also occurs in the Early Bronze Age III when the round head appears with a rectangular (I.16.19.27.30) or a pentagonal body (I.16.19.27.35). The round head in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, moreover, occurs on a figure, which has two bulges in the place of the omitted neck and a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.27a.30a).

The round head with a projection (19a) is the characteristic head shape of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and is found on an anthropomorphic figure with a long neck, arm-stumps and round body (I.15.19a.26.29) or without arm-stumps and long neck and with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.19a.30d)

The oval head (20) is the characteristic head shape of the anthropomorphic figures of the Early Bronze Age I and II. In the former period it is seen only on representations with arm-stumps, which have a long neck and a round body (I.15.20.26.29) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.20.26.30d). In the latter period it is found on anthropomorphic figures with or without arm-stumps. With arm-stumps it is combined with an oval body (I.15.20.32) in the late phase, whereas without arm-stumps it is seen with an exaggeratedly long or a long neck and a rectangular body (I.16.20.25.30 and I.16.20.26.30 respectively) in the early phase. Moreover, with a long neck and without arm-stumps it has a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.20.26.30d) in the latter period. The latter type is also found in the late phase of

the Early Bronze Age II when the oval head occurs on anthropomorphic figures with a long neck and a round body (I.16.20.26.29) or without an elongated neck and with a round body (I.16.20.29), an oval body (I.16.20.32) or a pentagonal body (I.16.20.35). This head shape is also found on figures without a neck. In this case it is found on examples without arm-stumps and with a rectangular body (I.16.20.27.30) or with arm-stumps and an oval body (I.15.20.27.32) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Only one type is found with an oval head in the Early Bronze Age III, which consists of omitted neck and arm-stumps and with an oval body (I.16.20.27.32).

The crescent-shaped head is only found on the anthropomorphic figures of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, with the exception of an example from the Early Bronze Age I. In the latter period this head shape is seen on an anthropomorphic figure with arm-stumps and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.21.30d). In the Early Bronze Age II it is combined with representations with or without arm-stumps and a long neck. With arm-stumps and a long neck, the crescent-shaped head occurs on representations with a rectangular body (I.15.(21.26).30), a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.21.26.30d) or an oval body (I.15.(21.26).32). The second type is also found with a waist (I.15.21.26.30da). Without arm-stumps and with a long neck, it is combined with a round body (I.16.21.26.29) or vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.21.26.30a) in addition to the rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.21.26.30d). Without an elongated neck and arm-stumps, the crescent-shaped head it occurs on figures with a round body (I.16.21.29), a round body with the waist indicated (I.16.(21).29a), a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.21.30a) or a vertically elongated rectangular body with the waist indicated (I.16.21.30aa). With arm-stumps and without an elongated neck, this head shape is found with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.15.21.30a) or a flaring body (I.15.21.33). The crescent-shaped

head is also found on an anthropomorphic figure without a neck, which has arm-stumps and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.21.27.30d).

Another characteristic head shape of the main period is the rectangular form (22), although it does not appear before the Early Bronze Age I and is mainly found in the Early Bronze Age II. In the former period it is only seen on anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps, which have the body in a rectangular (I.15.22.30) or a horizontally elongated rectangular shape (I.15.(22).30b). The latter type is also seen in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II when rectangular head shape is also found on anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and a long neck or without a neck. With a long neck it shows an oval body (I.15.22.26.32), whereas without a neck it has a round (I.15.22.27.29) or rectangular body (I.15.22.27.30). The rectangular head on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps is found with a round (I.16.22.29) or rectangular body (I.16.22.30). The former type is also seen without a neck (I.16.22.27.29), but in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II when this head shape also occurs with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded and without arm-stumps and a neck (I.16.22.27.30d). This type is also found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In this period the rectangular head is found on figures without arm-stumps and a neck and with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22.27.30a) or with the same body, which has the waist indicated (I.16.22.27.30aa).

The rectangular head is also found in an elongated form (22a) or with a rounded (22d), flaring (22b) or concave top (22c). The latter form is seen only in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and is found on an anthropomorphic figure without a neck and arm-stumps and with a round body (I.16.22c.27.29). The flared top variation of the rectangular head is seen in the early and late phases of the Early Bronze Age II. In the former phase it is found combined with the flaring body of an anthropomorphic figure with arm-stumps but without a

neck (I.15.22b.27.33). This type is also seen in the late phase when this head shape is found on a figure with arm-stumps, omitted neck and a round body (I.15.22b.27.29). This variation of the rectangular head also occurs on figures without arm-stumps which have a round body (I.16.22b.29) or a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22b.30a).

The elongated rectangular head and the rectangular head with a rounded top are found on figures from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. The former head shape is always seen on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and is combined with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22a.30a) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22a.30d) in both Early Bronze Age II and III. This head shape also occurs on anthropomorphic figures without a neck, which have a round body (I.16.22a.27.29) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II or a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22a.27.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III and a rectangular body (I.16.22a.27.30) in the Early Bronze Age III. The latter type in the same period is also found with two bulges in the place of the omitted neck (I.16.22a.27a.30).

The top rounded variation of the rectangular head is found on anthropomorphic figures with or without arm-stumps. With arm-stumps it is combined with a round body (I.15.22d.29) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.22d.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The latter type is also found without a neck (I.15.22d.27.30d), but in the Early Bronze Age III. Without arm-stumps this head shape is seen in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II on anthropomorphic figures with an elongated neck, which have a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22d.26.30a) or a horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.16.22d.26.30b). The former type without an elongated neck (I.16.22d.30a) is found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early

Bronze Age III. This variation of the rectangular head, moreover, is combined with a rectangular body (I.16.22d.30) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22d.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, and without a neck and with a round body (I.16.22d.27.29) or a vertical oval body (I.16.22d.27.32a) in the Early Bronze Age III.

The triangular head is the most characteristic head shape of the Early Bronze Age III and is always found on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps, but with or without an elongated neck. With an exaggeratedly long neck or a long neck, this head shape is seen on anthropomorphic figures with a round body (I.16.23.25.29 and I.16.23.26.29 respectively). This head is also found on figures without a neck, which have a round body (I.16.23.27.29). The triangular head is also combined with a rectangular body, but without an elongated neck (I.16.23.30), and a variation of this type, that is, a rectangular body elongated vertically (I.16.23.30a), is found only in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

In contrast to the triangular head, the lozenge head is found on anthropomorphic figures with or without arm-stumps. With arm-stumps it mainly occurs in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Here, it is combined with a long neck and a round body (I.15.24.26.29) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.24.26.30d). The latter type is also seen with a columnar waist (I.15.(24).26.30da) in the same period. Without an elongated neck, this head shape is found on an anthropomorphic figure with a rectangular body (I.15.24.30), or without a neck it is seen with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.24.27.30d). The only example of this head shape in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II is found without a neck and with a round body (I.15.24.27.29). Without arm-stumps this head shape occurs in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. In the former period it is found on anthropomorphic figures with a long neck and round body (I.16.24.26.29) or without a long neck and

with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.24.30d), whereas in the latter period it is seen on anthropomorphic figures without a neck and with a lozenge body (I.16.24.27.34).

Pebble anthropomorphic figures (36) characterize only the Early Bronze Age III, though two examples are also found in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In the latter period they are seen in a vertically elongated rectangular form (I.16.36a) or in the same shape but with a tapering top (I.16.36aa). In the Early Bronze Age III these figures are seen in a rectangular shape with a flaring top (I.16.36ab) or flaring base (I.16.36ac) and a triangular form (I.16.36b). Moreover, they show an oval form (I.16.36c) or a bean-shaped form (I.16.36d) in addition to the one example with an oval body but with arm-stumps (I.15.36c).

See "section 2e (Chap.III) for the types of the composite anthropomorphic figures of this main period.

Male representations, which occur only in the round form, are found in the standing posture with arm-stumps (A.15) in both phases of the Late Chalcolithic period.

These types represent the anthropomorphic figures of this main period according to their styles¹ in the chronological order as follows;

Late Chalcolithic period

Early phase

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Type A.15 | : | Highly stylized (Male Pl.CXIV Fig.1) |
| Type E.(11) | : | Stylized (Pl.CXIV Fig.2) |
| Type E.15 | : | Highly stylized (Pl.CXIV Figs.3-4) |

Late phase

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Type A.15 | : | Stylized (Pl.CXVII Fig.9)
Highly stylized (Male Pl.CXVI Figs.7-8,
Pl.CXVII Fig.10) |
| Type A.15.18.26 | : | Highly stylized (Pl.CXVIII Fig.11)
Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CXVIII
Figs.12-13, Pl.CXIX Figs.14-15) |
| Type E.15 | : | Highly stylized (Pl.CXXI Fig.1) |

¹ Unidentifiable posture denoted with "I" are found only in the highly stylized and flattened form

Type I.15.(18).30d : Pl.CXXI Fig.2
 Type I.16.(18.26).29 : Pl.CXIX Fig.17
 Type I.16.18.26.30 : Pl.CXIX Fig.16

Early Bronze Age I

Type I.15.18.25.28 : Pl.CXXVII Figs.3-8, Pl.CXXVIII Fig.9
 Type I.15.(18).25.29 : Pl.CXXVIII Fig.10
 Type I.15.18.26.28 : Pl.CXXVI Fig.1
 Type I.15.18.26.29 : Pl.CXXVIII Figs.11-12, Pl.CXXXI Fig.1
 Pl.CXXXII Fig.1
 Type I.15.18.30a : Pl.CXXIX Fig.13
 Type I.15.18.30b : Pl.CXXIX Figs.14-15
 Type I.15.20.26.29 : Pl.CXXX Fig.1
 Type I.15.20.26.30d : Pl.CXXX Fig.2
 Type I.15.21.30d : Pl.CXXVI Fig.2
 Type I.15.22.30 : Pl.CXXV Fig.1
 Type I.15.(22).30b : Pl.CXXV Fig.2

Early Bronze Age II

Early phase

Type A.1ca : Stylized (Pl.CXLII Figs.1-2, Thermi Fig.51, Pl.CLXXVI Fig.1)
 Type (A).14.22 : Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CLXVIII Fig.1)
 Type A.14.22d : Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLV Fig.7, Pl.CLVII Fig.20)
 Type A.15 : Highly stylized (Pl.CLX Figs.43-44)
 Type A.15.19 : Highly stylized (Pl.CLXIII Fig.8)
 Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CLXVIII Fig.2)
 Type A.15.22 : Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLV Figs.8-11, Pl.CLVII Figs.21-27, Pl.CLX Fig.42, Pl.CLXVIII Fig.3)
 Type Ab.15.19 : Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLV Figs.12-13)
 Type Ab.15.(22) : Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLV-III Figs.28-29, Pl.CLX Fig.45)
 Type I.15.(19).29 : Pl.CLXII Fig.6
 Type I.15.19.27.29 : Pl.CXCIV Fig.1
 Type I.15.19.27.30 : Pl.CXLIII Fig.1

Type I.15.22b.27.33	:	Pl.CLV Fig.6, Pl.CLX Figs.49-50
Type I.15.24.27.29	:	Pl.CCII Fig.1
Type I.16.18.26.29	:	Pl.CLIII Fig.1, Pl.CLIV Fig.4
Type I.16.18.26.30d	:	Pl.CLXX Figs.9-10
Type I.16.18.32	:	Pl.CLV Fig.5, Pl.CLXII Fig.1
Type I.16.19.25.30b	:	Pl.CIXL Fig.14
Type I.16.19.26.30	:	Pl.CXXXIX Fig.4, Pl.CXLVI Fig.1
Type I.16.19.26.30b	:	Pl.CXLV Fig.6, Pl.CXLVI Fig.2
Type I.16.(19).26.30d	:	Pl.Cl Fig.17
Type I.16.(19).29	:	Pl.CLXII Fig.4
Type I.16.19.32	:	Pl.CLXII Figs.2,5
Type I.16.19.27.29	:	Pl.CLIII Fig.2
Type I.16.19.27.32a	:	Pl.CLIII Fig.3
Type I.16.20.25.30	:	Pl.CIXL Fig.15
Type I.16.20.26.30	:	Pl.Cl Fig.16
Type I.16.20.26.30d	:	Pl.CXXXIX Figs.2-3,5-6
Type I.16.22.27.29	:	Pl.CLXII Fig.3
Type I.16.22.27.30d	:	Pl.CLXIII Fig.7
Late phase		
Type A.1c	:	Stylized (Pl.CXLVIII Fig.12)
Type (A).14.22d	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLIX Fig.36)
Type A.15.19.25	:	Highly stylized and flattened with a rounded head (Pl.CCXIV Fig.17)
Type A.15.21.26	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLXXXV Fig.1, Pl.CXCVIII Figs.1-4)
Type A.15.22	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CCXV Fig.1)
Type A.15.24.26	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CXCV Fig.3, Pl.CCIII Fig.4)
Type A.16	:	Highly stylized (Pl.CCXVI Fig.1)
Type Aa.19.27	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLXI Fig.1)
Type Aa.(22)	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLIX Figs.38-39)
Type Ab.15.21.26	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLXXXVII Fig.1, Pl.CXCV Fig.2)
Type Ab.15.(22)	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLIX Fig.37)

Type Aab.(22)	:	Highly stylized and flattened (Pl.CLX Figs.46-48)
Type B(a).1d	:	Realistic (Pl.CLXXX Fig.5)
Type Bd.16	:	Stylized (Pl.CCXVII Fig.2)
Type E.15	:	Highly stylized (Pl.CLXXX Fig.6)
Type I.15.(18.26).28	:	Pl.CLXXV Fig.48, Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.1
Type I.15.(18.26).29	:	Pl.CLXXXII Fig.1
Type I.15.18.26.30d	:	Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.2
Type I.15.18.29	:	Pl.CCIV Figs.6-8
Type I.15.(18).33	:	Pl.CCXIV Fig.18
Type I.15.19.26.29	:	Pl.CXLIV Fig.3, Pl.CXCVI Fig.4
Type I.15.19.26.30d	:	Pl.CLXXXVII Figs.3-4
Type I.15.(19).28	:	Pl.CCVII Figs.16-18
Type I.15.(19).29	:	Pl.CXCVI Fig.5
Type I.15.(19).32	:	Pl.CXCVI Fig.6
Type I.15.19.33	:	Pl.CLXIX Fig.4
Type I.15.(19).34	:	Pl.CCVII Fig.15
Type I.15.19a.26.29	:	Pl.CL Fig.18
Type I.15.20.32	:	Pl.CIXC Figs.5-6
Type I.15.20.27.32	:	Pl.CLXI Fig.2
Type I.15.(21.26).30	:	Pl.CC Fig.12
Type I.15.21.26.30d	:	Pl.CLXXXVI Figs.4-5, Pl.CLXXXVII Figs.2,5-6, Pl.CLXXXVIII Figs.7-11, Pl.CC Figs.11,13-14
Type I.15.(21.26).30da:	:	Pl.CXCI Fig.5
Type I.15.(21.26).32	:	Pl.CC Fig.15
Type I.15.21.30a	:	Pl.CLXIX Figs.6-7
Type I.15.21.33	:	Pl.CXCI Fig.3
Type I.15.21.27.30d	:	Pl.CCI Fig.17
Type I.15.22.26.32	:	Pl.CIXC Fig.7
Type I.15.22.30b	:	Pl.CXLVII Fig.4
Type I.15.22.27.29	:	Pl.CXLVII Fig.5
Type I.15.22.27.30	:	Pl.CXLVII Figs.6-7, Pl.CLXXXIX Fig.15
Type I.15.22b.27.29	:	Pl.CIXC Fig.8
Type I.15.22b.27.33	:	Pl.CLXXIX Fig.4
Type I.15.22d.29	:	Pl.CLXIX Fig.5

Type I.15.22d.30d	:	Pl.CLXIX Fig.6
Type I.15.24.26.29	:	Pl.CXCI Fig.2
Type I.15.24.26.30d	:	Pl.CXCI Fig.6, Pl.CXC Figs.18-19
Type I.15.(24.26).30da:	:	Pl.CXCI Fig.4
Type I.15.24.30	:	Pl.CIXC Fig.9
Type I.15.24.27.30d	:	Pl.CIXC Fig.10
Type I.16.18.26.29	:	Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.3, Pl.CCVI Figs.12-13, Pl.CCXI Figs.6-8, Pl.CCXII Fig.11
Type I.16.18.26.29a	:	Pl.CCX Figs.2-5
Type I.16.18.26.30	:	Pl.CCXIII Figs.14-15
Type I.16.18.26.30b	:	Pl.CLXXXIV Fig.1, Pl.CCXIII Fig.16
Type I.16.18.26.32aa	:	Pl.CCX Fig.1
Type I.16.(18).28	:	Pl.CCXI Fig.10
Type I.16.18.29	:	Pl.CXLVIII Fig.11, Pl.CCV Figs.9-11, Pl.CCXI Fig.9, Pl.CCXII Figs.12-13, Pl.CCXIV Fig.19
Type I.16.(18).30	:	Pl.CLXIV Fig.9, Pl.CLXXVII Fig.1
Type I.16.18.30a	:	Pl.CLXX Fig.11
Type I.16.19.29	:	Pl.CXL Fig.8, Pl.CLXIV Figs.10-11, Pl.CLXXI Figs.17-18, Pl.CLXXII Fig.28
Type I.16.19.30	:	Pl.CLXXI Fig.19
Type I.16.19.30a	:	Pl.CXXXVIII Fig.1, Pl.CLXIV Figs.12-13, Pl.CLXXI Fig.20, Pl.CLXXIII Figs.29-30
Type I.16.19.30d	:	Pl.CLXXIII Figs.31-32
Type I.16.19.27.29	:	Pl.CLXV Fig.16, Pl.CLXXIV Figs.39-40 Pl.CLXXXIX Fig.14, Pl.CCVIII Fig.19
Type I.16.19.27.30a	:	Pl.CLXV Figs.17-19
Type I.16.19.27.30aa	:	Pl.CLXXXIII Fig.4
Type I.16.19.27.32	:	Pl.CXLV Fig.7
Type I.16.19.27a.30a	:	Pl.CLXV Fig.19
Type I.16.19a.30d	:	Pl.CXL Fig.7
Type I.16.20.26.29	:	Pl.CLXXII Fig.25
Type I.16.20.26.30d	:	Pl.CXXXIX Fig.1, Pl.CLXX Fig.13
Type I.16.20.29	:	Pl.CLXXII Fig.27
Type I.16.20.32	:	Pl.CLXXIII Fig.33
Type I.16.20.35	:	Pl.CLXXIII Fig.34
Type I.16.20.27.30	:	Pl.CXLVIII Fig.10

Type I.16.21.26.29	:	Pl.CLXX Fig.14
Type I.16.21.26.30a	:	Pl.CLXXII Fig.26
Type I.16.(21.26).30d	:	Pl.CLXXXVI Fig.7, Pl.CLXXXVIII Fig.12
Type I.16.21.29	:	Pl.CLXXXVI Fig.6, Pl.CCXV Fig.20
Type I.16.(21).29a	:	Pl.CLXXXIX Fig.13
Type I.16.21.30a	:	Pl.CLXVII Fig.26
Type I.16.21.30aa	:	Pl.CLXV Fig.21
Type I.16.22.29	:	Pl.CLXXIII Fig.35
Type I.16.22.30	:	Pl.CLXXI Fig.22
Type I.16.22.27.30a	:	Pl.CLXXIV Fig.42
Type I.16.22.27.30aa	:	Pl.CCVII Fig.14
Type I.16.22.27.30d	:	Pl.CLXXIV Fig.43
Type I.16.22a.30a	:	Pl.CLXV Fig.22
Type I.16.22a.30d	:	Pl.CLXXIV Figs.36-37
Type I.16.22a.27.29	:	Pl.CLXXIV Fig.44
Type I.16.22a.27.30a	:	Pl.CLXXIV Figs.45-46
Type I.16.22b.29	:	Pl.CLXXI Fig.23
Type I.16.22b.30a	:	Pl.CLXXI Fig.24
Type I.16.22c.27.29	:	Pl.CLIx Fig.41
Type I.16.22d.26.30a	:	Pl.CLXX Fig.15
Type I.16.22d.26.30b	:	Pl.CLXX Fig.16
Type I.16.22d.30	:	Pl.CXLVIII Fig.9
Type I.16.22d.30a	:	Pl.CLXXIV Fig.41
Type I.16.22d.30d	:	Pl.CLXXI Fig.21
Type I.16.23.30a	:	Pl.CCXIV Fig.20
Type I.16.24.26.29	:	Pl.CXCvII Fig.10
Type I.16.24.30d	:	Pl.CLXXIV Fig.38
Type I.16.36a	:	Pl.CLXVII Fig.27
Type I.16.36aa	:	Pl.CCVIII Fig.20

Early Bronze Age III

Type A.1c	:	Stylized (Pl.CCXLIv Fig.1)
Type A.8	:	Realistic (Pl.CCLXv Fig.3)
Type A.16.26	:	Highly stylized (Pl.CCLv Fig.16)
Type A.17b	:	Realistic (Pl.CCLXv Figs.1-2)

Type Bc.1c	:	Realistic (Pl.CCLXXI Figs.20-21, Pl.CCLXXII Figs.22-23)
Type Bc.15	:	Highly stylized (Pl.CCLXXIII Fig.25, Pl.CCLXXIV Figs.26-27, Pl.CCLXXV Fig.28)
Type Bc.17a	:	Stylized (Pl.CCLXXIII Fig.24, Pl.CCLXXV Fig.29)
Type Bc.17(b)	:	Realistic (Pl.CCXCI Fig.1)
Type I.15.(19).30a	:	Pl.CCLV Fig.15
Type I.15.22d.27.30d	:	Pl.CCL Fig.12
Type I.16.19.29	:	Pl.CCLII Fig.1, Pl.CCLI Fig.1
Type I.16.19.30a	:	Pl.CCLII Fig.2
Type I.16.19.30d	:	Pl.CCLII Figs.3-4
Type I.16.19.27.29	:	Pl.CCXLVII Figs.3-4, Pl.CCXLVIII Figs.5-6, Pl.CCLIII Figs.5-6
Type I.16.19.27.30	:	Pl.CCLI Fig.2
Type I.16.19.27.30a	:	Pl.CCXLVIII Figs.7-8
Type I.16.19.27.35	:	Pl.CCLIV Figs.9-10
Type I.16.20.27.32	:	Pl.CCLIII Figs.7-8
Type I.16.22a.30a	:	Pl.CCLIV Fig.12, Pl.CCLVII Fig.24, Pl.CCLIX Fig.31
Type I.16.22a.30d	:	Pl.CCLIV Fig.13
Type I.16.22a.27.30	:	Pl.CCLVII Fig.25
Type I.16.22a.27.30a	:	Pl.CCXLVIII Fig.9
Type I.16.22a.27a.30	:	Pl.CCLIV Fig.14
Type I.16.22d.30a	:	Pl.CCLIV Fig.11
Type I.16.22d.27.29	:	Pl.CCXLV Fig.1
Type I.16.22d.27.32a	:	Pl.CCIXL Fig.10
Type I.16.23.25.29	:	Pl.CCLXVI Figs.1-4, Pl.CCLXVI Figs.5-6
Type I.16.23.26.29	:	Pl.CCLXVII Figs.7-8, Pl.CCLXVIII Figs.9-12, Pl.CCLXIX Figs.13-18
Type I.16.23.30	:	Highly stylized and flattened with a rounded head (Pl.CCLXX Fig.19)
Type I.16.23.27.29	:	Pl.CCLVII Fig.26
Type I.16.24.27.34	:	Pl.CCIXL Fig.11, Pl.CCLVII Fig.28, Pl.CCLX Fig.1
Type I.15.36c	:	Pl.CCLX Fig.2
Type I.16.36ab	:	Pl.CCLX Fig.4, Pl.CCL Fig.13

Type I.16.36ac	: Pl.CCLX Fig.3
Type I.16.36b	: Pl.CCLIX Fig.32
Type I.16.36c	: Pl.CCLX Figs.5-6
Type I.16.36d	: Pl.CCLX Figs.7-8
Type Ka	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXVII Figs.34-37, Pl.CCLXXVIII Figs. 38-41)
Type Kb	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXIX Figs.42-43, Pl.CCLXXX Figs. 44-45)
Type Kc	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXXI Fig.46)
Type N	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXV Figs.4-5)
Type Oc	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXXII Fig.47)
Type Pa	: Realistic (Pl.CCXCI Fig.2) Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXXIII Fig.48)
Type Pb	: Highly stylized and flattened with a rounded head (Pl.CCLXXXIII Fig.49)
Type Kapa	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXXIV Fig.50)
Type KbPc	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXXIV Figs.51-52)
Type Q	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXXV Fig.53)
Type R	: Highly stylized and flattened (Pl. CCLXXXVI Fig.54)

Chap.III Sec.4 . Unstratified anthropomorphic figures
Table 4

a. Dating

Together with the flat representations, a few anthropomorphic figures in the round are dated to this main period. The latter representations are distinguished from those of the first main period by their flat face, flat topped head, decorations or by the fact of being made in metal. Standing figures with hands on the breasts and elbows in a lowered position found at Kiliya (Pl.CCXXXI) and Kozagacı (Pl.CCXVIII) and two examples of unknown origin with the same features (Pl.CCXXVII Figs.1-2) are also of this main period since parallels are known at Aphrodisias, Thermi and Hanay tepe in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. One fragmentary head of unknown origin (Pl.CCXXVII Fig.3) once belonged to this type of anthropomorphic figure since it has a flat face and since the head is tilted back at a curious angle. Another standing anthropomorphic figure found at Sarılar höyük can be considered of the same period because of its flat face (Pl.CCXXV), but this figure was found together with a jug with a cut-away spout which first appears in Central Anatolia in the Troy II period. As a result Sarılar example dates from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

The seated anthropomorphic figures with hands on the knees found at Akhisar höyük (Pl.CCXXXIII) and Çıkırık höyük (Pl.CCXVIII) date from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II because they are made of clay and have flat faces. A fragmentary head from Banaz höyük (Pl.CCXXIV Fig.3) belongs to the same class because of its flat face. Seated figure of unknown origin is dated to the same period as the previous ones, though it shows the hands on the abdomen. This example has a head flat at the top (Pl.CCXXVIII), as does a fragmentary anthropomorphic figure found at Kusura in the late "B" period (Pl.CXLVII Fig.8).

Standing metal representation, so-called Hasan oğlan figure, is of the Early Bronze Age III because of its style (Pl.CCXCVI Fig.1). Anthropomorphic figures made of metal in the realistic style are known from an Alaca hoyuk tomb dated to the Early Bronze Age III (Pl.CCLXV). In fact, ^{the} Hasan oğlan figure is provided with the pubic triangle which is not seen on anthropomorphic figures before the Early Bronze Age III in Anatolia. The example from Acem höyük (Pl.CCXCIV) is also from the same period on the grounds that it is depicted in the standing posture with hands on the abdomen like the Hasan oğlan figure. This sub-type of the standing figures is known only from one of the examples of the Alaca höyük tomb.

Flat standing anthropomorphic figure with a tapering head tilted back at a curious angle from Aktaş höyük (Pl.CXXII) is dated to the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period because of its tapering head, which is found in the flat standing type in this period only. Another flat standing anthropomorphic figure with projecting hips of unknown origin (Pl.CXXIII) also dates from this period since it has a large circular decoration on the abdomen. The same decoration though in relief is known on a flat example from Büyük Güllücek in the same date (Pl.CXXI Fig.2).

Flat marble anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures with a tapering head, a long or an exaggeratedly long neck, arm-stumps and a sack-shaped or round body found at Hacılar höyük (Pl.CXXXIII), Agın höyük (Pl.CXXXIV) and Yortan cemetery (Pl.CXXXV) and 10 examples of unknown origin (Pls.CXXXVI-CXXXVII) are dated to the Early Bronze Age I since the same types are dated to building-level XVII at Beyce Sultan. The headless anthropomorphic figure in clay from Koca höyük also dates from the same period since the arm-stumps and body shape of this example is similar to the representations of the Early Bronze Age I.

The rest of the flat anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures are dated to the Early Bronze Age II, with

the exceptions of the two examples from Banaz höyük and the one from the Kayseri plain. These are of the Early Bronze Age III since they have no necks and a triangular head (Pl. CCXCIII Fig.2) and rounded head (Pl. CCXCIII Fig.1), which are only found in the Early Bronze Age III. Since the example from the Kayseri plain is oval in form (Pl. CCXCVI Fig.2), it is from the Early Bronze Age III when pebble representations are popular.

Marble anthropomorphic figures with a long neck or an exaggeratedly long neck and without arm-stumps from Ürgütlü höyük (Pl. CCXX), Hacılar höyük (Pl. CCXXI), Lebedos (Pl. CCXXIX) and Banaz höyük (Pl. CCXXIV Fig.2) and the examples with the same features of unknown origin (Pl. CCXLII Figs. 16-17, 19-21, Pl. CCXLIII Figs. 22-23) are dated to the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II since parallels are known at Karataş-sema-yük dated to the Troy I period. Similar anthropomorphic figures with incised decoration from Karaca höyük (Pl. CCXXII head and neck now missing) and the one of unknown origin (Pl. CCXXII Fig. 18) are dated to the late phase of the same period because decorated anthropomorphic figures are found only in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Anthropomorphic figures with the same type of neck but with arm-stumps found at Banaz höyük (Banaz höyük Fig. 1), Eğret höyük (Pl. CCXXV), Susuz höyük (Pl. CCXXVI Fig. 1), Karaağaç höyük (Pl. CCXXVII), Karaca Ahmet höyük (Karaca Ahmet Fig. 1) and Sancaklı bozköy höyük (Pl. CCXXXII) are of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II due to a dated parallel from Beyce Sultan in building-level XIV (Pl. CXLIV Fig. 3). The figure without a neck and with arm-stumps found at Yassı höyük II (Yassı höyük Fig. 1) is dated to the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II because a similar example is known from building-level XVI at Beyce Sultan (Pl. CXLIII Fig. 1). Another example from Susuz höyük dates from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since it has a round head with a projection (Pl. CCXXVI Fig. 2). A similar fragmentary head is found in building-level XIV at Beyce Sultan (Pl. CXLIV Fig. 4).

Marble anthropomorphic figures found at Cyme (Pl.CCXXX) are of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since one has a crescent-shaped head (Fig.1) and the others have rectangular heads and bodies (Figs.2-3) like other examples of this period. The other two anthropomorphic figures from the Yortan cemetery (Pl.CCXXXIV Figs.2-3) show the date of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since they are provided with facial features reminiscent of those found in Troy IId-g. The two metal representations from the Gölter cemetery (Pl.CCXXXVI Figs.2-3) are of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since they are provided with a crescent-shaped head. The third one made of agate (Pl.CCXXXVI Fig.1) is also from the same period as it was found together with the other two anthropomorphic figures. On the basis of decoration, which is in relief, a lead figure (Pl.CCXXXIX Fig.6) of unknown origin is dated to the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

Marble figures of unknown origin without arm-stumps and with a round head and rectangular body (Pl.CCXLIII Figs.27-28) or without arm-stumps and a neck and with a round head and body (Pl.CCXLIII Fig.29) are of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since similar types are known from Troy IId-g. Another marble figure of unknown origin with a rectangular head with a rounded top (Pl.CCXLIII Fig.25) is parallel to one from Troy (Pl.CLXX Fig.15) dated to the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. A marble example with an incised necklace (Pl.CCXL Fig.8) is also of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since decorated marble figures occur only in this period. Five other marble representations of unknown origin have no close parallels, but these are also dated to the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II since one of them has a horizontally elongated head (Pl.CCXLIII Fig.26), another has a vertical oval body (Pl.CCXLIII Fig.24) and the other three are provided with arm-stumps (Pl.CCXL Figs.7,9-10). These features are characteristic of the figures in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

The clay anthropomorphic figures with incised decoration found at Çay kenarı höyük (Pl.CCXIX) and a fragmentary head from Mancarlı höyük (Mancarlı Fig.1) and a body fragment from Fuğla höyük (Fuğla Fig.1) again with incision are dated to the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, so are the 5 examples with the same features of unknown origin (Pl.CCXLI). A stone anthropomorphic figure with similar decoration of unknown origin (Pl.CCXXXIX Fig.5) is also of the same date since the decoration is filled in with white paste like some of the clay examples.

Of the three unstratified composite anthropomorphic figures, the one (with four heads) associated with adults from Zencideresi (Pl.CCXCV) dates from the Early Bronze Age III since a close parallel is dated to this period at Kültepe. The other two representations with two sides from Anayurt are of the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, though they have no parallels on the typological basis. But these figures are decorated with geometric patterns and have lozenge-shaped heads to be found only in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II (Pl.CCXXIII Figs.1-2).

b. Additional characteristics and types established by unstratified anthropomorphic figures

The large circular decoration seen on the abdomen of figures is also indicated in incision in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period (Pl.CXXIII Fig.1). On the example from Aktaş höyük of the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period the tapering head is found without an elongated neck and is tilted back at a curious angle (Pl.CXXII Fig.1). In the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II the eyes on clay flat figures are also incised in large rectangular forms (Pl.CCXIX Fig.1, Pl.CCXLI), and on a round figure they are incised in large almond shapes (Pl.CCXXXVIII Fig.4). On the latter figure the top of the head is flattened, and the fingers and toes are schematically indicated by incised lines, which are like the eyes filled in with white paste. On the round metal representation dated to the Early Bronze Age III, so-called Hasan oğlu figure, the fingers and toes are also indicated, but by modelling. This figure also shows that its head is encased in sheet gold on which the facial features and hairstyle, consisting of wavy hair on the top of the head and shoulder-length curls tied at the back, are modelled. She also wears crossed-bands in sheet gold and an anklelet at each ankle (Pl.CCXCVI Fig.1).

From the Çıkırık höyük and Akhisar höyük examples it would be seen that round figures in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II are also depicted in the seated posture with legs bent downward at the knees and with hands on the knees (Bc.13). In the same period the seated figure with legs crossed is also seen with hands on the abdomen (Ba.8), and the standing figure from Sarılar höyük occurs with arm-stumps (A.15). On the other hand, in the Early Bronze Age III the standing figure from Acem höyük has hands clasped on the abdomen (A.7), and the Hasan oğlu figure depicted in the standing posture with hands on the abdomen has an elongated neck (A.8.26).

In addition to these new types of the round anthropomorphic figures, flat examples of known or unknown origin are found in types that are unknown in the main period or missing in certain periods or phases of the periods. Thus, in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period the flat standing figure with arm-stumps and a tapering head occurs without an elongated neck (A.15.18). The same sub-type of the standing figure is also found with projecting hips (Ab.15.(18)), in the same period. On the other hand, in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II the standing figure with arm-stumps is seen with a round head (A.15.19).

Flat anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures on the other hand appear to be found in more variations. Thus, figures in the Early Bronze Age I and late phase of the Early Bronze Age II also occur with the tapering head, arm-stumps and sack-shaped body (I.15.18.28). In the latter period the type consisting of arm-stumps, (tapering head with long neck) and round body is found with a columnar waist (I.15.(18.26).29b), and an example is seen with arm-stumps, tapering head and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded and a columnar waist (I.15.18.30da). With arm-stumps and a round head, figures also occur with an elongated neck and a sack-shaped body (I.15.19.26.28) or a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.15.19.26.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In the same period round head is found on figures with arm-stumps and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.19.30d), or is seen on representations again with arm-stumps, without necks and with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.15.19.27.30a) or a flaring body (I.15.19.27.33). Moreover, the round head is found in figures without arm-stumps, which have a round body and an exaggeratedly long neck (I.16.19.25.29) or a long neck (I.16.19.26.29) in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The latter type also occurs in the late phase of the same period when the round head is moreover found on figures again without arm-stumps and with a long neck and a

horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.16.(19.26).30b), a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.19.26.30d) or a vertical oval body (I.16.19.26.32a). The latter type is also seen without an elongated head (I.16.19.32a), and on another figure the round head is combined with a rectangular body without a neck (I.16.19.27.30).

Moreover, in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps are also seen with an oval head, exaggeratedly long neck and oval body (I.16.20.25.32), with a rectangular head, omitted neck and a sack-shaped body (I.15.22.27.28) or with a lozenge head and flaring body (I.15.24.33). On the other hand, the crescent-shaped head occurs with a long neck and a round body or a tapering body with the waist indicated on figures without arm-stumps (I.16.21.26.29 and I.16.21.26.31a respectively) from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. However, in this period the crescent-shaped head is also to be seen without a neck on a figure with a round body and without arm-stumps (I.16.21.27.29). A rectangular head on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps also occurs in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and is combined with an elongated neck and a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22.26.30a) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22.26.30d). In addition, the horizontally elongated rectangular head is found in combination with an elongated neck and with a rectangular body (I.16.22a.26.30) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22a.26.30d).

From the Anayurt höyük examples, it would be seen that a composite anthropomorphic figure consisting of two sides exists in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

These new types of the flat anthropomorphic figures¹ and the styles of the round examples in new types occur in the periods or phases of the periods as follows;

¹ Flat representations are found only in the highly stylized form

Late Chalcolithic period

Late phase

Type A.15.18 : Pl.CXXII Fig.1
 Type Ab.15.(18) : Pl.CXXIII Fig.1

Early Bronze Age I

Type I.15.18.28 : Pl.CXXXVII Fig.8

Early Bronze Age II

Early phase

Type I.16.19.25.29 : Pl.CCXXI Fig.1
 Type I.16.19.26.29 : Pl.CCXX Figs.1-2, Pl.CCXLII Figs.16-17,
 Pl.CCXLIII Fig.22

Late phase

Type A.15 : Highly stylized (Pl.CCXXXV Fig.1)
 Type A.15.19 : Pl.CCXXXIV Fig.1
 Type B(a).8 : Stylized (Pl.CCXXXVIII Fig.1)
 Type Bc.13 : Realistic (Pl.CCXXXVIII Fig.1, Pl.
 CCXXXIII Fig.1)

Type I.15.(18.26)29b : Pl.CCXXXIX Fig.6
 Type I.15.18.30da : Pl.CCXL Fig.7
 Type I.15.18.28 : Pl.CCXXXIX Fig.5
 Type I.15.19.26.28 : Pl.CCXXVI Fig.1
 Type I.15.19.26.30a : Pl.CCXL Fig.8
 Type I.15.19.30d : Pl.CCXL Fig.9
 Type I.15.19.27.30a : Pl.CCXL Fig.10
 Type I.15.19.27.33 : Pl.CCXIX Fig.1
 Type I.15.20.25.32 : Pl.CCXXVII Fig.1
 Type I.15.22.27.28 : Pl.CCXLI Figs.11-15
 Type I.15.24.33 : Pl.CCXIX Fig.2

Type I.16.19.25.29 : Pl.CCXXI Fig.1
 Type I.16.19.26.29 : Pl.CCXLIII Fig.22
 Type I.16.(19.26)30b : Pl.CCXXII Fig.1, Pl.CCXXIV Fig.2
 Type I.16.19.26.30d : Pl.CCXLII Fig.18
 Type I.16.19.26.32a : Pl.CCXLIII Fig.24
 Type I.16.19.32a : Pl.CCXXXIV Fig.2
 Type I.16.19.27.30 : Pl.CCXXXIV Fig.3
 Type I.16.21.26.29 : Pl.CCXXX Fig.1
 Type I.16.21.26.31a : Pl.CCXXXVI Fig.3
 Type I.16.21.27.29 : Pl.CCXXXVI Fig.2
 Type I.16.22.26.30a : Pl.CCXXX Fig.2
 Type I.16.22.26.30d : Pl.CCXXX Fig.3
 Type I.16.22a.26.30 : Pl.CCXLIII Fig.26
 Type I.16.22a.26.30d : Pl.CCXXXVI Fig.1

Type M : Pl.CCXXIII Figs.1-2

Early Bronze Age III

Type A.7 : Realistic (Pl.CCXCV Fig.1)
 Type A.8.26 : Realistic (Pl.CCXCVI Fig.1)

Chap.III Sec. 5 . Type-distribution of anthropomorphic figures
Maps 5-8

As in the first main period, distribution of anthropomorphic figures¹ appears to show a chronological development. Thus, in the early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period figures are found only at Can Hasan in South Anatolia, whereas in the late phase of the same period they occur at Kanal höyük and Aktaş höyük in South-western Anatolia and Büyük Güllücek in Central Anatolia in addition to Can Hasan. In the following period, Early Bronze Age I, they appear to be found at Gözlü kule, Yümük tepe and Koca höyük 1 in South Anatolia, at Hacılar höyük, Ağin Höyük, Kusura and Beyce Sultan in the South-west of Anatolia, at Yortan cemetery in the North-west of Anatolia and at Alaca höyük in Central Anatolia.

In the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures show the widest distribution, though in the early phase of this period their distribution is confined to Karataş-semayük, Koz-ağacı höyük, Ürgüt höyük, Yassı hoyuk, Aphrodisias, Kusura, Beyce Sultan and Lebedos in South-western Anatolia, Thermi, Troy, Hanay tepe and Kiliya in North-western Anatolia and Karaoğlan and Alishar in Central Anatolia. In the late phase anthropomorphic figures are found from the Aegean sea to the Erzurum plain and from the Black sea to the Mediterranean coast. However, no examples have been found in the Konya plain and in the areas such as between the Marmara and Black seas and the Halys river and the Ankara region and between the Kayseri plain and Erzurum plain.

In the Early Bronze Age III the distribution shows a decline, and anthropomorphic figures appear to confine themselves to Gözlükule in the South, Aphrodisias, Banaz höyük and Heraklion in the South-west, Troy in the North-west and Acem höyük, Kültepe, Zencideresi and Alaca höyük in Central Anatolia.

¹ In contrast to the first main period, site locations are used here instead of regions because of local variations in the typology

Round anthropomorphic figures are found only in the Late Chalcolithic period and Early Bronze Age II and III. The standing type of this form with arm-stumps (A.15) is seen at Can Hasan in the early and late phases of the Late Chalcolithic period, at Troy and Thermi in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Sarılar höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The same sub-type with a tapering head and long neck (A.15.18.26) occurs at Can Hasan in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period. The standing type with hands on the breasts (A.1c) is seen at Kusura in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Gözlü kule in the Early Bronze Age III. The same sub-type with the elbows in a lowered position (A.1ca), however, is found at Kozagacı höyük, Aphrodisias, Hanay tepe, Thermi and Kiliya in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. On the other hand, the standing type with hands related to the abdomen is seen at Acem höyük and Alaca höyük in the Early Bronze Age III. At the former site this type is found with hands clasped on the abdomen (A.7), and at the latter site in this type hands are freely placed on the abdomen (A.8). Moreover, at the latter site in the same period standing figures also occur with a jar in the hands (A.17b). Round standing figures without arms (A.16) are found at Pülür höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Troy in the Early Bronze Age III. In the example of the latter site the neck is elongated (A.16.26).

The seated anthropomorphic figures in the round apparently occur at Demirci höyük, Çıkırık höyük, Akhisar höyük and Pülür höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Kültepe and Horoz tepe in the Early Bronze Age III. At Demirci höyük the seated figure is found (with legs crossed and) with hands between the breasts (B(a).1d)¹, whereas at Çıkırık höyük and Akhisar höyük they appear in a meant to be seated posture with legs bent downward at the knees and with hands on the

¹ This type is probably present at Bozüyük as the fragmentary head found here is reminiscent of those of Demirci höyük

knees (Bc.13)¹. At Pülür höyük the seated example, which has no arms, has the legs raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen (Bd.16). At Kültepe figures are always seated on a stool and with hands on the breasts (Bc.1c) or with arm-stumps (Bc.15). Moreover, the seated type occurs with a lash in one hand (Bc.17a). At Horoz tepe the same type is also found, but here it is seen holding a jar (Bc.17(b)).

The squatting figure occurs only at Can Hasan in the early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, at Büyük Güllücek in the late phase of the same period and at Demirci höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Except for the example from Can Hasan, which has the hands placed on the knees (E.(11)) the squatting figures are found with arm-stumps (E.15) at these sites.

Standing anthropomorphic figures in flat forms are found at Can Hasan and Aktaş höyük in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period and at Thermi and Troy in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Thermi, Yortan, Poliochni, Etiyokuşu, Koçumbeli, Karaoğlan, Alaca höyük, Alışar, Kültepe, and Dünder tepe in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The flat standing anthropomorphic figure with arm-stumps (and a tapering head and long neck) occurs only at Can Hasan (A.15.(18.26)). The same sub-type without an elongated neck (A.15.18) is found at Aktaş höyük. Only at Thermi and Troy are the standing figures with raised arms (A.14) found in addition to those with arm-stumps in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. At Troy the former type is found with a rectangular head ((A).14.22), and the latter one occurs with a round head (A.15.19). The latter sub-type of the standing figure is also seen at Yortan cemetery in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II when at Kültepe this sub-type is found with an exaggeratedly long neck (A.15.19.25). The standing figure with raised arms and a rectangular head with a rounded top (A.14.22) occurs at

1 This type is probably also present at Kusura and Banaz höyük since the fragmentary heads from these sites are similar to one known to belong to this type

Thermi in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II. On the other hand, the standing figure with arm-stumps and a rectangular head (A.15.22) is found at Thermi and Troy in the early and at Dündar tepe in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The same sub-type with projecting hips occurs at Thermi, Koçumbeli and Karaoğlu. At the first site this sub-type is seen with a round head (Ab.15.19) in the early phase and with a rectangular head (Ab.15.(22)) in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II. At the other two sites the standing figure with arm-stumps and projecting hips is found with a crescent-shaped head and long neck (Ab.15.21.26) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In this period the latter type without projecting hips (A.15.21.26) is found at Alaca höyük and Etiyokuşu, and at Karaoğlu and Alişar this sub-type of the standing figure occurs with a lozenge head and long neck (A.15.24.26). The standing figure with a rectangular upper body is found at Poliochni and Thermi in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. At the former site this sub-type appears with a round head and without a neck (Aa.19.27), whereas at the latter site it is seen with a rectangular head (Aa.(22)). At the latter site, moreover, is found the standing type with a rectangular upper body, projecting hips and a rectangular head (Aab.(22)).

Flat anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures with arm-stumps and a tapering head are found at Büyük Güllücek in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.(18).30d) and at Beyce Sultan with a vertically elongated (I.15.18.30a) or a horizontally elongated body (I.15.18.30b) in the Early Bronze Age I. Moreover, they are found at Alişar with a round body (I.15.18.29) and at Kültepe with a flaring body (I.15.(18).33) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. At Beyce Sultan in the Early Bronze Age I the tapering head is also seen with an exaggeratedly long or a long neck, which is combined with a sack-shaped body (I.15.18.25.28 and I.15.18.26.29) or a round body (I.15.18.25.29 and I.15.18.26.29). The first type is also

seen at Ağın höyük and Yortan cemetery, and the second type is found at Koca höyük in the same period. On the other hand, the third type appears to occur at Troy and Karayavsan in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, and the fourth type is seen at Alaca höyük, Koca höyük and Hacılar höyük in the Early Bronze Age I and at Polatlı höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Moreover, the type found at Büyük Güllücek is also seen at Karayavsan in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, but with an elongated neck (I.15.18.26.30d).

Anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with the tapering head occur at Kültepe with a sack-shaped body (I.16.(18).28) or a round body (I.16.18.29) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The latter type in the same period is also found at Kusura and Alişar and occurs with an elongated neck (I.16.18.26.29) at Can Hasan in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period and at Thermi in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Karayavsan, Alişar and Kültepe in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Moreover, at Kültepe in the same period it appears with the waist indicated (I.16.18.26.29a).

With an oval body, the tapering head on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps (I.16.18.32) are found at Troy and Thermi in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II, and with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.18.30a) or a rectangular body (I.16.(18).30), it appears at Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The latter type also occurs at Babaköy in the same period and is seen with an elongated neck (I.16.18.26.30) at Can Hasan in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period and at Kültepe in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In addition to these types, the tapering head combined with a long neck on figures without arm-stumps is found at Asarcık höyük and Kültepe in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II with a horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.16.18.26.30b) or with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.18.26.30d) at Troy in the early

phase of the Early Bronze Age II. At Kültepe on the other hand it is found with a vertical oval body with the waist indicated (I.16.18.26.32aa) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

Anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and with the round head are found at Alişar in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II with a sack-shaped body (I.15.(19).28) or at Troy in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Karaoğlu in the late phase of the same period with a round body (I.15.(19).29). They also occur at Karaoğlu with an oval body (I.15.(19).32), at Troy with a flaring body (I.15.19.33) and at Alişar with a lozenge body (I.15.(19).34) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II or at Troy in the Early Bronze Age III with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.15.(19).30a). Of these types, the ones with a sack-shaped body and a round body, which have a long neck in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, also occur at Susuz höyük and Karaca höyük (I.15.19.26.28) and at Beyce Sultan, Karaoğlu, Banaz höyük and Egret höyük (I.15.19.26.29). At Koçumbeli in the same period the round head on figures with arm-stumps is also seen with a long neck, but it has a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.19.26.30d). At Karaoğlu, Beyce Sultan and Çaykenarı höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and with the round head also occur without a neck. However, these figures appear with a round body (I.15.19.27.29) at the first site, with a rectangular body at the second site (I.15.19.27.30) and with a flaring body (I.15.19.27.33) at the third site.

On the other hand, anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with the round head occur at Troy in the Early Bronze Age II and III, at Karataş-semayük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Heraion in the Early Bronze Age III with a round body (I.16.19.29). They are also found at Troy with a rectangular body (I.16.19.30), at Gözlükule in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age

III with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.30a) and at Troy with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.19.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. Moreover, they appear at Troy in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II² with an oval body (I.16.19.32) and at Yortan cemetery with a vertical oval body (I.16.19.32a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

Anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with the round head are seen at Hacilar höyük and Kusura in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II with an exaggeratedly long neck. However, they are found at the first site with a round body (I.16.19.25.29) and at the second site with a horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.25.30b). The same figures with a long neck, however, occur at Ürgüt höyük in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Troy in the late phase of the same period with a round body (I.16.19.26.29), at Kusura and Karataş-semayük in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Heraion in the late phase of the same period with a rectangular body (I.16.19.26.30) or at Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.26.30a). Moreover, they appear at Beyce Sultan, Kusura and Banaz höyük in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Karaca höyük in the late phase of the same period with a horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.26.30b) or at Kusura and Lebedos in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.19.26.30d).

Anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with the round head are found at Karataş-semayük, Heraion and Troy without a neck. At the first site in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age III and at the second site in the Early Bronze Age III they appear with a round body (I.16.19.27.29), whereas at Troy they occur with a rectangular body (I.16.19.27.30) and vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.19.27.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and with a pentagonal

body (I.16.19.27.35) in the Early Bronze Age III in addition to the round body (I.16.19.27.29) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. The type, which has a vertical rectangular body, is also seen at Aphrodisias in the Early Bronze Age III, and at Karayavşan in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II it occurs with notches for the waist (I.16.19.27.30aa). At Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II this type, moreover, is found with two bulges in the place of the omitted neck (I.16.19.27a.30a). Anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with the round head, moreover, occur at Thermi and Beyce Sultan without a neck. At the first site in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II they are seen with a vertical oval body (I.16.19.27.32a), and at the second site they are found with an oval body (I.16.19.27.32) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

Anthropomorphic figures with the oval head occur with arm-stumps at Kusura, Alaca höyük, Poliochni and Karaağac höyük. At the first site in the Early Bronze Age I they appear with a long neck and a round body (I.15.20.26.29) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.20.26.30d). At Alaca höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II they are found with an oval body (I.15.20.32). The latter type in the same period, however, occurs at Karaagac hoyuk with an exaggeratedly long neck (I.15.20.25.32) and at Poliochni without a neck (I.15.20.27.32). On the other hand, anthropomorphic figures with the oval head are found at Troy, Kusura and Karataş-semayük without arm-stumps. At Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II they appear with a round body (I.16.20.29), an oval body (I.16.20.32) and a pentagonal body (I.16.20.35). Moreover, here the first type in the same period is seen with an elongated neck (I.16.20.26.29), and the second type occurs without a neck (I.16.20.27.32) in the Early Bronze Age III. In addition to these variations, anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with the oval head are found at Troy with a long neck and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.

20.26.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. This type also occurs at Karataş-semayük, but in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II. At Kusura figures without arm-stumps and with the oval head on the other hand are found with a rectangular body and with an exaggeratedly long neck (I.16.20.25.30), a long neck (I.16.20.26.30) in the the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II or without a neck (I.16.20.27.30) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II.

Anthropomorphic figures with the crescent-shaped head, found only in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age, with the exception of one example from the Early Bronze Age I, occur at Alaca höyük, Etiyokuşu, Koçumbeli, Ahlatlıbel and Troy with arm-stumps. The Early Bronze Age I example is found at Beyce Sultan and has arm-stumps and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.21.30d). The same type is also seen at Alaca höyük, Etiyokuşu and Koçumbeli, but with an elongated neck (I.15.21.26.30d). The latter type, however, appears at Ahlatlıbel with a columnar waist (I.15.(21.26).30da). At Alaca höyük on the other hand this type is also found without a neck (I.15.21.27.30d). At Alaca höyük, moreover, figures with arm-stumps and the crescent-shaped head occur with a long neck and with a rectangular body (I.15.(21.26).30) or with an oval body (I.15.(21.26).32). The same figures are also seen at Troy and Ahlatlıbel, but without a long neck, and they have a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.15.21.30a) at the first site and a flaring body (I.15.21.33) at the second site.

On the other hand, the crescent-shaped head on figures without arm-stumps occur at Cyne and the Gölcer cemetery in addition to Etiyokuşu, Koçumbeli and Troy. At the latter site they are found with a round body (I.16.21.29) or with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.21.30a). The first type is also seen at Etiyokuşu and is found at Koçumbeli with the waist indicated (I.16.(21).29a). The second type also appears at Troy with the waist indicated (I.16.21.30aa). Moreover, the first type occurs at Troy and Cyne with an elongated

neck (I.16.21.26.29) or is seen without a neck (I.16.21.27.29) at the Gölcer cemetery. The second type is also found at Troy with a long neck (I.16.21.26.30a). Moreover, anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with a crescent-shaped head occur at Etiyokuşu, Koçumbeli, and the Gölcer cemetery with a long neck. However, these figures appear at the first two sites with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.(21.26).30d) and at Gölcer with a tapering body with the waist indicated (I.16.21.26.31a).

Anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and with the rectangular head occur at Yümük tepe, Kusura, Koçumbeli and Alaca höyük. At the first site in the Early Bronze Age I these figures are found with a rectangular body (I.15.22.30) or a horizontally elongated rectangular body (I.15.22.30b). The latter type also occurs at Kusura in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II when the first type without a neck (I.15.22.27.30) is found at Koçumbeli and Kusura. Moreover, at Kusura in the same period a figure is also seen without a neck and with a round body (I.15.22.27.29), and at Alaca höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II an anthropomorphic figure with arm-stumps and the rectangular head occurs with a long neck and an oval body (I.15.22.26.32). On the other hand, the rectangular head on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps is seen at Cyme, Alişar and Troy. At the latter site in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II these figures are found with a round body (I.16.22.29) or with a rectangular body (I.16.22.30). The first type without a neck (I.16.22.27.29) also occurs at Troy, but in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. These figures, moreover, are found at Troy without a neck and with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22.27.30d) in both phases of the Early Bronze Age II or with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22.27.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. The latter type in the same period also occurs at Alişar, but with the waist indicated (I.16.22.27.30aa) or is seen at Cyme with a long neck (I.16.22.

26.30a). At the latter site in the same period another figure with a rectangular head and without arm-stumps is seen with a long neck and a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22.26.30d).

Anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps and with the horizontally elongated rectangular head are found at Troy and the Göller cemetery. At the former site in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III they occur with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22a.30a) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22a.30d). The latter type with an elongated neck is seen at the Göller cemetery in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. These figures without a neck occur only at Troy and are found with a round body (I.16.22a.27.29) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22a.27.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and with a rectangular body (I.16.22a.27.30) in the Early Bronze Age III. The latter type in the same period also appears with bulges in the place of the omitted neck (I.16.22a.27a.30).

Anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and with the rectangular head with a flaring top are found at Alaca höyük, Demirci höyük and Thermi without a neck. They, however, occur at the latter site in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Demirci höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II with a flaring body (I.15.22b.27.33) and at Alaca höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II with a round body (I.15.22b.27.29). The same head shape on figures without arm-stumps are seen only at Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and are found with a round body (I.16.22b.29) or a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22b.30a).

The anthropomorphic figure without arm-stumps and with the rectangular head with a concave top is found at Thermi in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and is seen without a neck and with a round body (I.16.22c.27.29).

On the other hand, anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and with the rectangular head with a rounded top occur at Troy and Aphrodisias. At the former site in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II they are found with a round body (I.15.22d.29) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.22d.30d). The latter type without a neck is only seen at Aphrodisias in the Early Bronze Age III. The same head shape on figures without arm-stumps occur at Troy, Kusura and Aphrodisias. These figures are found at Kusura in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II with a rectangular body (I.16.22d.30) and at Troy with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22d.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III or with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22d.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. These figures with a long neck, however, occur at Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and are seen with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.22d.26.30a) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.22d.26.30b). Without a neck, this head shape on figures without arm-stumps are found at Aphrodisias as well as at Troy. They occur at both sites in the Early Bronze Age III with a round body (I.16.22d.27.29) and at Aphrodisias in the Early Bronze Age III with a vertical oval body (I.16.22d.27.32a).

The triangular head, found only on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps, occur at Kültepe, Troy and Banaz höyük. At Kültepe they occur with a rectangular body (I.16.23.30) in the Early Bronze Age III or with a vertically elongated rectangular body (I.16.23.30a) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. Moreover, they are found at Kültepe with a round body and with an exaggeratedly long neck (I.16.23.25.29) or a long neck (I.16.23.26.29) in the Early Bronze Age III. In the same period they, however, are seen at Banaz höyük and Troy without a neck and with a round body (I.16.23.27.29).

Anthropomorphic figures with arm-stumps and with the lozenge head occur at Alaca höyük with a rectangular body (I.15.

24.30) and at Çaykenarı höyük with a flaring body (I.15.24.33) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In the same period they are also seen at Ahlatlibel and Koçumbeli, but with a long neck. At the former site these figures appear with a round body (I.15.24.26.29) or a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.24.26.30d). The latter type is also found at Koçumbeli and occurs with a columnar waist (I.15.(24.26).30da) at Ahlatlibel in the same period. These figures are also found at Alaca höyük and Alishar, but without a neck. At the latter site in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II they are seen with a round body (I.16.24.27.29), whereas at Alaca höyük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II they have a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.15.24.27.30d). The same head shape on anthropomorphic figures without arm-stumps, however, are found at Karaoglan, Aphrodisias and Troy. At the latter site these figures occur with a rectangular body with the lower edges rounded (I.16.24.30d) in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II or without a neck and with a lozenge body (I.16.24.27.34) in the Early Bronze Age III. The latter type is also seen at Aphrodisias in the same period. On the other hand, at Karaoglan in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II one of these figures is found with a long neck and a round body (I.16.24.26.29).

Pebble anthropomorphic figures occur at Alishar in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, at Aphrodisias in the Early Bronze Age III and at Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. They are found at the latter site with a bean-shaped form (I.16.36d), an oval (I.16.36c) or a triangular shape (I.16.36b) in the Early Bronze Age III. They, moreover, occur with a rectangular shape with a flaring base (I.16.36ac) or a flaring top (I.16.36ab) in the same period as the previous examples. The latter type is also seen at Aphrodisias in the same period. The rectangular form of these figures (I.16.36a) is also found at Troy, but in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, and the same shape with a

tapering top, however, occurs at Alişar. The oval shape with arm-stumps (I.15.36c) of these figures is seen at Troy in the Early Bronze Age III.

Anthropomorphic figures in a vessel form in this main period appear to be found at Can Hasan in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, at Karataş-semayük in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at Aphrodisias in the Early Bronze Age III. They also occur at Troy in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age III. However, it is only at Troy that these representations are found with lids with facial features, used to complete the anthropomorphic image.

Composite anthropomorphic figures of this main period are found at Anayurt in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and at the Horoz tepe cemetery, Alaca höyük, Zencideresi and Kültepe in the Early Bronze Age III. At the latter site they are found with two (Ka), three (Kb) or four heads (Kc) or occur associated with a two-headed child (Pb) or with a child (Pa). The latter type also occurs at Horoz tepe. The types consisting of a two-headed figure with a child (KaPa) and a three-headed figure with two children (KbPc) are also seen at Kültepe where figures moreover are associated with lions (Oc), with an adult and a lion (R) or adults (Q). The latter type is also found at Zencideresi. On the other hand, the twin form of the composite figures (N) are found at Alaca höyük, and the ones with two sides apparently occur at Anayurt höyük.

Male anthropomorphic figures, which occur only in the round form, and in the standing posture with arm-stumps (A.15), appear to be found at Can Hasan in both phases of the Late Chalcolithic period.

Chap.III Sec.6 . Foreign connections of anthropomorphic
figures Map 9

Compared to known examples from the first main period, anthropomorphic figures from the second show more features in common with their contemporary anthropomorphic representations of foreign countries. Even at times they reflect some direct foreign influence, although the country involved has no direct cultural connections supported by alternative archaeological evidence with the cultures which yielded them in Anatolia.

The tapering head appears to be common everywhere: in Romania, the Cycladic islands, Crete, Northern Mesopotamia and Syria, in the period between c. 5000 and c.3500 B.C. However, stylistically and/or typologically the anthropomorphic figures with this type of head in all these countries are not ^{the} same. Moreover, they do not show the neck in the same proportion. In Romania¹ (Hamangia culture) the tapering head is found in anthropomorphic figures with an elongated neck in the round, which are depicted in the seated as well as standing postures. Moreover, here these figures are provided with arms, and hands related to the breasts or abdomen, though ones with arm-stumps are not absent. In Anatolia this type of head is only found in an anthropomorphic figure with arm-stumps and in a standing posture (Pl.CXVIII Fig.11), but it is also seen on representations in flat forms². In the latter form this head is also found in anthropomorphic figures without any indications for the legs (Pl. CXXI Fig.2) or arms and legs (Pl.CXIX Figs.16-17). Moreover, the flat standing type is also found without an elongated neck (Pl.CXXII Fig.1), which in this case has parallels at

1 Cultura Hamangia D. Berciu 1966

2 Pl.CXVIII Figs.12-13, Pl.CXIX Figs.14-15

Tepe Gawra¹ and Arpachiya² in Northern Mesopotamia in the last stage of the Halaf period. The Mesopotamian representations though flat and provided with arm-stumps are depicted with breasts and are made of clay, like the Romanian examples. At Knossos in Crete the same head is also found on the standing anthropomorphic figures, but these have an elongated neck and are seen in flat forms³.

Anthropomorphic figures with such a head and with arm-stumps in an unidentifiable posture occur at Saliagos⁴ in the Cyclades and Knossos⁵ on the one hand and at Tell Kurdu⁶ in phase E of Antioch on the other hand. In the latter area figures are found without an elongated neck, whereas in the islands, as in Anatolia, they have a long neck and are found in contexts where round representations are also present. The posture well known in the islands⁷, i.e. seated with one leg on top of the other, which is also found in Greece⁸, is totally absent in Anatolia.

The tapering head on anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures continues in the Early Bronze Age I in Anatolia, and similar examples are found at Dimini⁹ in Greece and in the Cycladic islands of Naxos¹⁰, Despotico¹¹, Antiparos¹²,

1 A. J. Tobler, 1950 Tepe Gawra Vol.II Pl.CLIII₂

2 M. E. L. Mollawan and J. C. Rose, 1935
The excavations at Tell Arpachiya, 1933 Figs.46₄₋₈, 47₄

3 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.140_{A5-6}

4 J. Evans, 1968 Saliagos Pl.XLIII

5 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.139_{B3}

6 R. J. Braidwood and L. S. Braidwood, 1960
Excavations in the plain of Antioch Fig.160₁₂₋₁₄

7 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.136_{E,G} and Pl.138_D
J. Evans, 1968 Saliagos Pl.XLII

8 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.136_{C-D}

9 Zervos, C. 1963 Fig.470

10 Zervos, C. 1957 Figs.39,44

11 Zervos, C. 1957 Figs.53,55-56a

12 Zervos, C. 1957 Fig.54,56a,58

and Paros¹. Flat anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures are also known from a chance find in the Kibbutz Gilat² region and Tuleilat Ghassul³ in Palestine. The Palestinian examples, however, do not have an elongated neck, and the tapering head is rather in an angular shape reminiscent of an example from Yumuk tepe (Pl.CXXV).

The tapering head continues in the Early Bronze Age II in Anatolia, but now no parallels are known for it anywhere. However, anthropomorphic figures in the round, which reappear in this period, are reminiscent of those of the Cycladic islands⁴ in the Keros-Syros period on the basis of having a flat face. Moreover, with the exception of the seated ones, these figures⁵ show the head tilted back at a curious angle like the Cycladic examples. Typologically speaking these representations show the Anatolian character. Thus, in the standing ones hands are seen on the breasts, and the elbows are in a lowered position. The seated examples⁶ dating from the late phase of the same period, i.e. Troy II, are made of clay in contrast to the Cycladic and the standing Anatolian representations and have the hands on the knees. Both types are known in Anatolia since the Neolithic period. The tilted head is also apparently another Anatolian feature since it is known from the examples of Aktaş höyük (Pl.CXXII) and Büyük Güllücek (Pl.CXXI Fig.1) in the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, which is contemporary with the Saliagos culture in the Cyclades.

Though they have a flat face, the seated anthropomorphic figure are provided with full facial features. In the Cycladic representations and the standing Anatolian ones made of marble

1 Zervos, C. 1957 Fig.57

2 Anati, E. 1963 p.301

3 Anati, E. 1963 p.306

4 Renfrew, C. 1969 The Development and Chronology of the Early Cycladic Figurines. In "AJA" Pls.4-6

5 Pl.CXLII, Pl.CLXXVI, Pl.CCXVIII, Pl.CCXXXI, Pl.CCXXXVII,

6 Pl.CCXXVIII, Pl.CCXXXIII

facial features other than the nose in relief are absent. However, the Cycladic figures are usually provided with the reproductive organs, which in Anatolian examples are absent before the Early Bronze Age III. In this period both the flat anthropomorphic figures and the representations in the round are occasionally shown with a pubic triangle.

A comparative study¹ for the composite representations (i.e. those comprising an anthropomorphic figure and a secondary figure or a representation with more than one head) has been made between the examples of Anatolia and those found in Northern Mesopotamia and Cyprus. At Tell Brak in Northern Mesopotamia these figures, so-called eye-idols, are made of alabaster and are flat. Secondary figures, probably children, may be depicted on the body², and anthropomorphic figures occur with two heads³. The same features are characteristic of the Anatolian examples (Kültepe⁴), which were found in a temple as at Tell Brak. However, the Mesopotamian building dates to the last quarter of the fourth millenium B.C., and thus examples from it are not true parallels for the Anatolian representations which date from the last quarter of the third millenium B.C.

The same composite figures from Cyprus, however, are equivalent in date to the Anatolian examples: they date to the Cypriote Early Bronze Age. In Cyprus figures also occur with three heads⁵ as in Anatolia⁶. Moreover, the Cypriote representations are also decorated with bands filled in with lines and provided with elongated necks on which long hair is incised by zig-zag or straight lines. However, these examples

1 Özgüç, T. 1940-41 pp.870-875

2 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.80

3 Müller-Karpe, H. 1968 Pl.80

4 Pl.CCLXXVII, Pl.CCLXXXIII

5 Kypros "The Bible and Homer" Pl.XXXVI Fig.3a

Excavations in Cyprus, 1913 In "BSA" 1945 pp.78-83 Fig.5

6 Pl.CCLXXIX

differ from the Anatolian ones since they are made of baked clay, and since their bodies are shaped in a rectangular form like the Tell Brak examples. And though they are modelled flat, they are provided with arms which can perform the function of carrying the secondary figure¹, i.e. a child. This calls to mind the metal example from Horoz tepe, which is however in a standing posture and in the round (Pl.CCXCII Fig.2). This example from Anatolia was also found in a grave, like the Cypriot figures (Lapithos²). Flat Anatolian examples, on the other hand, have circular bodies and eyes rendered in concentric circles, which also form a decorative element.

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- 1 Excavations in Cyprus, 1913 In "BSA" 1945 Fig.5
 The Swedish Cyprus Expedition Vol.IV Part 1A
 "The Stone Age and the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus" Fig.94
- 2 Excavations in Cyprus, 1913 In "BSA" 1945 pp.78-83

At present there is neither direct nor indirect evidence available for the origin of anthropomorphic figures in Anatolia. One thing is certain: they were first sculptured in open-air-settlements in the period when food-producing by agriculture was already practised, i.e. Early Neolithic. However, Aceramic Hacilar, dating from the beginning of this period, did not yield any anthropomorphic figures, though it is an open-air-settlement and has domesticated grain, which would indicate agricultural practice. This may well be the result of the restricted size of the excavations. Alternatively, the art of depicting anthropomorphic figures in the round was still unknown during the life span of the site, but it was introduced into Anatolia in the later stages of the first agricultural practices. The latter alternative seems more probable since at Catal hoyuk, the second earliest site known for agricultural practice, anthropomorphic figures appear to be found first in building-level VII, which is later in date than Aceramic Hacilar according to C¹⁴ dates.

Though studied separately within two main periods, the stylistic development of anthropomorphic figures between the Neolithic period and the end of the Early Bronze Age is a continuous one. In the first main period comprising the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods, anthropomorphic figures are sculptured in the round, whereas in the following (the Late Chalcolithic period and Early Bronze Age) they are found in flat forms as well as in the round. However, round anthropomorphic figures from the second main period are not the continuation of those of the first main period, but their existence here is a result of a development from flat representations, which takes place in the Early Bronze Age II. However, this development, unlike the one from round representations into flat anthropomorphic figures, which occurs in the Late

Chalcolithic period, a transitional period between the two main periods, is not gradual, nor is it general throughout Anatolia. Thus, in North-western and South-western and Eastern Anatolia, anthropomorphic figures reappear in the round in the Early Bronze Age II, whereas in Central Anatolia they are not known again until the Early Bronze Age III. However, in the latter area flat anthropomorphic figures provided with rounded heads first appear in the Early Bronze Age II (late phase). The transition from the flat to the round form is not gradual since both can appear side by side until the end of the Early Bronze Age, whereas at the end of the first development round anthropomorphic figures disappear completely. As a result figures in the Early Bronze Age I are only flat.

Despite the break in the Early Bronze Age I, typologically speaking, anthropomorphic figures in the round from the second main period are successors of those of the first. They, like the earlier ones, are depicted in postures varying from the seated with legs crossed or raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen; or the seated with legs bent downward at the knees; the squatting to the standing, which are known from the Early Neolithic period. In the first main period anthropomorphic figures are also depicted in the reclining, kneeling, crouching, resting or lying postures, which make their first appearance at different times. Thus, the kneeling is a characteristic posture of the Early Neolithic period (early phase) only, whereas the crouching, resting, and lying postures are first found in the Late Neolithic period (late phase). The reclining posture on the other hand confines itself to the Early Chalcolithic period (late phase). The seated anthropomorphic figures also show chronological differences according to the position of legs. Seated figures with legs to one side first appear in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period, but the seated with legs stretched forward is seen in the early phase of the same period. In the late phase of this period seated representations are also found with asymmetrically positioned

legs, i.e. seated with one leg folded in front or tucked under the body and the other raised at the knees and drawn up to the abdomen. Hands are also asymmetrically positioned in these postures, but this trend is also known from the examples of the early phase. However, in the latter phase asymmetrically placed hands are found in the squatting or seated figures with legs crossed.

The standing posture is common in both main periods. Yet, in the second main period it is mainly found with arm-stumps except for the Early Bronze Age II and III. In the early phase of the former period, standing figures are seen with arms and with hands related to the breasts. The same sub-type also occurs in the late phase of the same period and Early Bronze Age III, but in these periods the elbows are not lowered as in the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II. In the Early Bronze Age III standing figures, moreover, are found with hands on the abdomen, either clasped or freely placed. All these sub-types of the standing posture are known since the Neolithic period. In addition to these sub-types, standing representations occur in more variations, but these can be found in either of the main periods. The sub-types showing hands on the hips and under the breasts are the characteristic representations of the first main period, though the first one does not occur before the Late Neolithic period (late phase), and the second one is not found before the Early Chalcolithic period (late phase). Another sub-type of the standing figure is the one depicted with a jar in the hands, which is peculiar to the second main period, more precisely to the Early Bronze Age III. Hand positions that are seen in the standing posture are also found in other postures. Thus, a seated figure is also found holding a jar or a squatting example is depicted with hands under the breasts. Moreover, hands placed on the hips also occur in the squatting posture, though only in the Early Chalcolithic period (late phase). On the other hand, hands on the knees or breasts are common in both main periods, though the first hand position in

contrast to the second is restricted to the seated posture only. Apart from these hand positions, there are other variations which, however, apparently occur in either period. Thus, hands placed on the thighs are found in the seated posture with legs crossed in the Late Neolithic period (late phase), whereas hands between the breasts are peculiar to the Early Bronze Age II (late phase) and are found in a figure in the seated posture with legs crossed. On the other hand, figures are also seen holding a lash in one hand, but this feature is found in the seated posture in the Early Bronze Age III only.

Postures of flat anthropomorphic figures are not identifiable unless they are depicted in the standing type. This is mainly a result of the high stylization of anthropomorphic figures. However, this stylization does not begin at the beginning of the second main period, but it first appears towards the end of the first main period, the Early Chalcolithic. However, in the Early Chalcolithic period, figures are also depicted in realistic style as in the Neolithic period, which in the early sub-period, Early Neolithic, has also stylized and schematized representations in addition to the aniconic and semi-anthropomorphic forms. Actually the "unnaturalistic" forms belong to the early phase of the Early Neolithic period. In the Late Neolithic period the schematized and stylized anthropomorphic figures disappear, and figures are found only in the realistic style in a conventionalization. In the succeeding Early Chalcolithic period the stylistic generalization disappears, and anthropomorphic figures occur in the stylized, highly stylized and realistic states. But in this period even the realistic anthropomorphic figures are found with disproportioned features. The most marked decline in the proportions is seen in the representation of the head or neck. Both of them are elongated. Also now for the first time anthropomorphic figures occur with a tapering head. The emergence of this head shape is the result of the high stylization of anthropomorphic figures, in particular those provided with a long neck or head.

Because of the stylization, the indications of the nose, chin, ears and hair are omitted in the examples with a long head or neck. This in turn becomes the tapering head. Another decline to be seen in this period are the representations of arms by stumps. This again is a result of rigid stylization of figures, in particular those depicted with folded arms and with hands related to the breasts. Because of the stylization, figures with folded arms lose the forearm separations on the chest, and as a consequence these arms become stumps. Anthropomorphic figures in the Early Neolithic period are also found with arm-stumps. However, these examples which are always in the stylized or highly stylized states do not demonstrate the trend from arm-stumps to folded arms.

In the early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period only stylized and highly stylized anthropomorphic figures are found, and the same representations continue in the late phase. However, these figures are apparently provided with the tapering head in the late phase only. Flat representations which appear in the latter period for the first time also have a tapering head, although this head shape after the end of the Late Chalcolithic period occurs only on flat anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures. The flat representations are also provided with an elongated neck like the examples of round figures. Moreover, after the end of the Late Chalcolithic period they are also found with heads varying from round, oval, rectangular, triangular, lozenge to crescent-like forms, which however make their first appearance at different times. Thus, the oval and rectangular heads are first seen in the Early Bronze Age I, whereas the round head first appears in the Early Bronze Age II and continues until the end of the Early Bronze Age like the previous forms. On the other hand, lozenge- and crescent-shaped heads occur in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, though the former type is also found in the early phase of the same period and in the Early Bronze Age III. The latter is seen on an example from the Early Bronze Age I.

The triangular head characterizes only the Early Bronze Age III, yet an example of it is also found in the Early Bronze Age II (late phase).

Besides unnaturalistically rendered heads and elongated necks, anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures show deterioration of the human body. This deterioration is particularly apparent in the disappearance of arm-stumps and omission of the neck, though this decline is not a gradual continuous process. Thus, anthropomorphic figures are found with or without arm-stumps as early as the late phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, but in the following period, Early Bronze Age I, they appear to be found always with arm-stumps. In the Early Bronze Age II figures reappear without arm-stumps, and examples with or without arm-stumps also occur without a neck for the first time. In the succeeding Early Bronze Age III anthropomorphic figures are mainly found without arm-stumps, and the neck in the latter examples and in representations with arm-stumps are usually omitted. Alongside these examples, anthropomorphic figures in this period occur in pebble forms, which do not depict any part of the anatomy other than facial features, with the exception of one, which has arm-stumps. These representations are found in rectangular, triangular, oval or bean-like forms and confine themselves mainly to the North-west of Anatolia, to Troy. However, two examples of this group are also known from the Early Bronze Age II (late phase) and are found in a rectangular form.

Anthropomorphic figures in the round which reappear in the Early Bronze Age II at times show some degeneration. In the early phase of this period, round examples are stylized or highly stylized, and the same styles continue in the representations of the late phase of the same period. In addition, in the latter phase figures occur in the realistic style, but at the same time without arms as two stylized examples show. A highly stylized representation from the succeeding Early Bronze Age III is also found without arms among the other round figures, which also occur in the stylized and realistic

appearances. Moreover, a realistic representation like the figure without arms is provided with an elongated neck.

As mentioned above, flat anthropomorphic figures are depicted only in the highly stylized form and are found in unidentifiable postures or in the standing posture. One may be inclined to think that figures in unidentifiable postures are developed from the standing examples by omitting the legs. However, this is unlikely since standing anthropomorphic figures in flat forms are seen with separated or unseparated legs when they occur alongside the figures in unidentifiable postures. Standing figures with unseparated legs may also be considered as representations of bodies with omitted legs, but in these examples bodies are vertically elongated, and similar bodies are occasionally provided with a central line which would be taken as a separation for the legs. In fact, bodies of figures in unidentifiable postures are found in squat forms, though vertically elongated ones are by no means absent. The latter form may be taken as a standing representation. However, the vertically elongated form is also found without arm-stumps, whereas flat standing figures are never seen without arm-stumps, though they occasionally appear with a rectangular upper body. All these lead one to consider that flat figures in unidentifiable postures are the highly stylized form of the figures depicted in postures other than in the standing one. The most likely posture out of which these figures are flattened is the squatting one, since before the appearance of flat examples, that is in the early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period, and at the time of their first appearance in the late phase of the same period, round anthropomorphic figures occur only in the squatting posture in a stylized appearance. In fact, these stylized squatting figures first appear in the last period (late phase of the Early Chalcolithic) of the first main period and are found side by side with the standing representations with unseparated legs.

Bodies of flat anthropomorphic figures display various

forms, and as in the head shapes, their first appearances in the main period show chronological differences, with the exceptions of round and rectangular forms, which are found throughout the main period. Thus, a sack-shaped body first appears in the Early Bronze Age I, and then it is seen in the Early Bronze Age II (late phase), whereas an oval body first occurs in the Early Bronze Age II and continues in the Early Bronze Age III. Flaring and tapering bodies are the characteristic shapes of the Early Bronze Age II, but the latter form is not seen before the late phase of this period. On the other hand, lozenge and pentagonal bodies first appear in the Early Bronze Age II (late phase) and continue in the Early Bronze Age III. These body shapes are not usually found with heads formed like themselves, and their combinations show variations according to the neck proportions and existence or absence of arm-stumps in the main period.

Unlike the anthropomorphic figures in unidentifiable postures, flat, standing representations are found only in the Late Chalcolithic period (late phase) and in the Early Bronze Age II. These representations are also provided with heads that are seen on their contemporary figures in unidentifiable postures. Moreover, they also have a long neck or have the neck omitted in some examples. Thus, in the Late Chalcolithic period (late phase) these figures are provided with a tapering head and long neck or just a tapering head. The latter is tilted back at a curious angle as seen in a squatting figure with a roundish head. In the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II these figures are found with a rectangular head or round head, whereas in the late phase of the same period they are provided with a crescent- or lozenge-shaped head in addition to the rectangular and round heads. Moreover, in this phase the examples provided with the first two heads also have elongated necks, and the examples with a rectangular head or round head are seen with a rectangular upper body. The latter representations, however, is found without the neck. Standing figures are also seen with projecting hips in the Early Bronze Age II, but this fea-

ture is also known from an example (with a tapering head) in the Late Chalcolithic period (late phase).

The difference between the anthropomorphic figures of the first main period and those of the second is not only stylistic, but also in the technique of decoration and rendering of the facial features. In the first period, in particular in the Early Chalcolithic, figures are also painted to show clothing and decoration. In the Early Chalcolithic period paint is applied to figures in the red-on-buff scheme to show clothing and decoration, but at times the reserved technique is used to give the impression of the reverse scheme. In the early phase of this period, paint is used for clothing which consists of flowing sleeveless garments with V-shaped necks or a dress, again with a V-shaped neck, solid red on one side and decorated with circles on the other side. In the late phase decoration appears on figures and consists of wavy bands or stripes applied in the linear manner. In the Late Neolithic period (late phase) white paint is used on a buff or red surface but only to show clothing. In the Early Neolithic period painting is not common; only two figures are found painted. The first one with a buff surface, dating from the early phase, is seen to be decorated with floral patterns in red paint, and the second one again with a buff surface dating from the late phase is decorated with black dots.

In the second main period anthropomorphic figures are incised, stabbed and/or depressed for decorative purposes, and these decorations are occasionally filled in with white paste. This occurs mainly on flat clay anthropomorphic figures with a dark surface, probably to give the impression of painting. Although this technique is mainly found in the Early Bronze Age II (late phase) in the South-west of Anatolia and Central Anatolia, the first example of it is found on a figure from South-western Anatolia in the last period of the first main period, i.e. Early Chalcolithic (late phase). In the same period incision without filling also occurs, and one of these examples shows two lines crossed on the chest. This again is

the earliest example of the crossed-lines, which becomes the most common decoration in the Early Bronze Age II when a single line, or rather a band, across the chest also occurs on figures. In the Early Bronze Age III as seen on a few clay examples from the Early Bronze Age II (late phase), this decoration is formed by bands and is found on figures made of alabaster. These representations are also decorated with bands in loops, zig-zags or angles (usually filled in with zig-zag or straight lines) in addition to the concentric circles which are also used for the eyes on triangular heads with elongated necks. However, these figures are peculiar to the Kayseri plain, i.e. Kültepe. At the same site anthropomorphic figures are also made of alabaster in the preceding period, the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, but these examples are not decorated or provided with concentric circles for the eyes. In fact, these representations which are supposed to be the forerunners of the Early Bronze Age III examples are mainly found with a tapering head, counterparts of which are known from the other sites in Central Anatolia in the same period and Early Bronze Age I or North-western Anatolia in the Early Bronze Age II and in South-western Anatolia in the Early Bronze Age I. However, these figures in these areas are made of marble, with the exception of a few examples from Central Anatolia, which are made of clay. At Kültepe clay representations are also known, and they are occasionally decorated, but with lines and stab marks, as found on the examples from Central Anatolian sites. At the latter sites, moreover, the same representations are occasionally found provided with eyes in circular depressions and eyebrows as seen on anthropomorphic figures with different head shapes. These features are filled in with white paste providing the decoration on the figures has the same filling. The eyes and eyebrows, like the decoration, are also filled in with white paste on some clay anthropomorphic figures from the South-west of Anatolia in the same period. Here, however, eyes are rendered in a rectangular form. In North-western

Anatolia no white filling is found. Moreover, here figures are usually provided with eyes in small incised circles accompanied by the eyebrows, which at times are connected to give the impression of a nose, the so-called owl-face. These features in the same manner also continue in the Early Bronze Age III and are found particularly on pebble figures.

In contrast to flat representations which also occur without eyes and eyebrows, round anthropomorphic figures have complete facial features, in particular those made of clay and with a flat face from the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II and those made of metal or alabaster from the Early Bronze Age III. Anthropomorphic figures with a flat face are also known from the early phase of the Early Bronze Age II, but these are made of marble and do not have any facial features, other than the nose, in relief. Alabaster examples, again from the Kayseri plain, have concentric circles for the eyes like the flat figures. On the other hand metal examples, which first occur in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II, but without facial features, have the nose and ears modelled and the eyes with stab marks. Another example of the metal representations made of silver has the head encased in sheet gold on which the facial features and hairstyle are modelled. This figure also wears crossed-bands in sheet gold.

An example of the round anthropomorphic figures with a flat tooped head from South-western Anatolia in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age II has the eyes incised in a large almond shape. This eye-shape, contrastive with the other features in relief, is the most characteristic feature of the anthropomorphic figures of the first main period, although it first appears in the Late Neolithic period (late phase). Almond-shaped eyes are also common in the Early Chalcolithic period when they are also rendered in relief. However, here these eyes are not generalized on anthropomorphic figures as in the Late Neolithic period, but they are found side by side with the eyes in slits or stabs on anthropomorphic figures made of

stone, marble or clay, which are also found in the Early Neolithic and in the early phase of the Late Neolithic periods. A fragmentary head with almond-shaped eyes is also found in the Late Chalcolithic period (early phase) in the second main period when anthropomorphic figures are not usually provided with eyes, or any other facial features.

Schematic anthropomorphic figures

Anthropomorphic figures of the schematic group are the characteristic representations of the first main period only. They apparently occur earlier than the earliest examples of the naturalistic group. However, there is no developmental connection between these groups since when the naturalistic figures appear, the schematic anthropomorphic figures do not cease, neither do they fade away. On the contrary, both groups continue to occur side by side until the end of the early phase of the Late Chalcolithic period. However, in contrast to the examples of the naturalistic group, these representations do not show a stylistic development and are usually finished crudely, though in the Late Neolithic period (late phase) a few examples approach the stylized anthropomorphic figures of the naturalistic group and are, moreover, provided with features such as eyes, hair and/or arms. But even these examples differ from the naturalistic representations not only in their manner of treatment, but also in their size. In fact, these figures are on the whole manufactured by pinching and are not treated by baking or slipping. The difference between these representations and the naturalistic anthropomorphic figures is not only stylistic or in the treatment of the manufacture, but functional since the contexts, in which the schematic anthropomorphic figures are found, differ from the naturalistic group. Thus, in the Early Neolithic period these figures are always found outside the buildings, which are the invariable contexts for the representations of the naturalistic group. In the Late Neolithic period they are also found inside the buildings. However, these figures never mingle with the representations of the naturalistic group, but they are found in groups in different places such as in a pot or in a niche in the wall. Judging by their contexts and their way of manufacture, they tend to show that they were handled daily as toys or were used in rituals. However, these representations were not toys since they represent the female like the anthropomorphic figures of the naturalistic group.

Heads

Heads found in the form of a ball of clay, in a realistic form with a hole in the neck, or in a flat or vessel form are the characteristic representations of the first main period like the schematic anthropomorphic figures. Though these heads are provided with facial features rendered in the same manner as on their contemporary intact anthropomorphic figures, with an exception from the Late Neolithic period, they are not component parts for the anthropomorphic figures modelled separately from the head. This is because no anthropomorphic figures are found provided with a projection in place of the neck for the ball form, which occurs made of unbaked clay in the Early Neolithic and early phase of the Late Neolithic periods, or for the heads with holes in the necks, which are made of marble in the Early Neolithic and of baked clay in the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods. However, in the Late Neolithic period when heads and bodies are also modelled separately, there are heads which are provided with projections for attachment to bodies. This technique is applied to both schematic and naturalistic groups. In the examples of the former group these heads are also made of wood, and in the anthropomorphic figures of the latter group they are found made of clay as well as stone. Stone examples are also used for clay bodies, since no stone body with a hole in the neck is known.

The flat heads made of stone and the head in the form of a vessel, which are the characteristic representations in the Late Neolithic period (late phase), are not component parts since the first examples are found in a size approaching their contemporary anthropomorphic figures. Secondly, in one case one of these heads was found lying next to a small plastered two step pedestal (from which it presumably had fallen) in a building. Vessel form does not belong to an anthropomorphic figure in the form of a vessel as a component part since figures in a vessel form are not found before the late phase of the Early Chalcolithic period. The same type of representation

of the head is also found in the second main period, more precisely in the Early Bronze Age II (late phase) and Early Bronze Age III, alongside anthropomorphic figures in the form of a vessel, existence of which is also known from the Late Chalcolithic period (fragments). Among the examples of the Early Bronze Age, anthropomorphic vessels occur at times without facial features. In such cases these heads, usually provided with a projection in the Early Bronze Age III, are lids, and are used as component parts to complete the anthropomorphic form.

These vessels, in contrast to those of the first main period, are not depicted in identifiable postures and are decorated with spirals or W-shaped designs in applied relief in the Early Bronze Age III. However, there are examples which are provided with arms and hands placed on the abdomen as in the Early Bronze Age II or depicted with bowls, in the hands and on top of the head, as in the Early Bronze Age III. In the latter period these vessels are also provided with upright projections, lugs or loop handles. The latter are also found on the examples of the Early Bronze Age II and the first main period.

The exceptional head quoted above is actually from the early phase of the Late Neolithic period and has the eyes represented with inlaid obsidian. The use of obsidian for the eyes is the characteristic feature of the anthropomorphic figures from the Early Chalcolithic period (late phase) and is found usually on anthropomorphic vessels. This head is the earliest example to represent obsidian inlay for the eyes.

The function of these heads is not known. However, it is most probable that they were manufactured in connection with the cult of skull preservation which was also practised in Anatolia, as the skulls found inside the buildings at Aceramic Hacilar and Catal hoyuk in the Early Neolithic period show.

Composite anthropomorphic figures

Composite anthropomorphic figures are again the characteristic representations of the first main period. However, they are also found in the second main period, more precisely in the Early Bronze Age III, with the exception of one example which consists of an anthropomorphic figure with two sides dated to the Early Bronze Age II (late phase). In both periods they consist of anthropomorphic figures associated with animals or children, or depicted with more than one head. In addition, in the early period they are also seen with two faces, but in the Early Bronze Age III they occur in twin form. Although association with animals is common in both periods, the species of animals differ. In the first period a leopard, two leopards or a leopard cub are the associate animals, whereas this composition comprises an anthropomorphic figure (fragmentary) and two lions in the Early Bronze Age.

In both periods a child is the rule, but in the later period a two-headed child is also found. In the former period this composition first appears in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. However, in the preceding phase of the same period and in the Early Neolithic period (early phase) are found two unique composite representations which are meant to represent the same idea, or which represent the origin of this composition. Thus, the example of the latter period shows an embracing couple and a figure with a child. In the former period a female representation, who is seated on a throne supported by two leopards, is depicted in the process of giving birth to a child. In both cases the idea of fertility of the female is represented, as in the later representations comprising a female figure with a child.

In the first main period anthropomorphic figures are depicted with two heads, but this composition of the female is not found in the late phase of the Early Neolithic and in the Late Neolithic or early phase of the Early Chalcolithic periods. However, in these periods anthropomorphic figures

occur in anatomically two different bodies; one with slender buttocks and with breasts hardly indicated, representing a young female, and the other with obese features, i.e. sagging breasts and abdomen and pronounced buttocks, representing an aged or a mature woman. These two different groups may be separate representations of the two heads combined in one figure since examples of each group are also distinguished by their clothing and hairstyles, particularly in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period. Thus, the young representation is fully clothed in a spotted blouse and skirt in the early phase of the Late Neolithic period or is found in narrow briefs in applied relief and with the hair done up in a pigtail at the back of the head (and at times with a tiara) in the late phase of the same period. The aged figure usually occurs naked. However, in the late phase of the Late Neolithic period she is also clad in a fish-net-like apron in white paint, either in the front or at the back, and has her hair in a bun at the back of the head. In this period these different figures are also distinguishable in their association with animals. Thus, a young female figure again with a pigtail and in narrow briefs is seen with a leopard cub, whereas an aged female representation is seated on a leopard and holding a cub or seated on two leopards. In the association comprising a figure and a child there is no distinction to be seen, and in these composite representations always an aged or rather a mature female is found with a child. In the Early Neolithic period both groups are distinguishable but only by their anatomy, and in the early phase of this period they also occur in the composite examples. In two representations of the latter a female is found standing behind a leopard, and the one with a scarf and with breasts hardly indicated represents the young female.

In the anthropomorphic figures of the Early Bronze Age III no such a distinction is indicated in any way to represent a young or an aged female. However, anthropomorphic figures are found with two heads and even occur with three and four

heads. In addition, these composite figures are also associated with children, with the exception of the four-headed one. The latter, however, is found in compositions. In one example (fragment) it is found with three adults, and in another (again a fragment) it occurs with an adult and a lion.

Composite anthropomorphic figures show the same stylistic development as found in the single representations. Thus, in the first main period they occur in the round, whereas in the second with one exception, they are seen in flat forms, and the secondary figures are depicted in relief on the bodies. The one excepted, which comprises a female and a child, is sculptured in the round. Despite this stylistic development and absence of composite representations before the Early Bronze Age III in the second main period, these figures display the same compositions, thus suggesting that they were cult objects produced to represent the beliefs of prehistoric man. Single representations were also the same sort of objects since they are found in the same postures and with the same hand positions despite the stylistic break in the Early Bronze Age I. In fact, these figures in whatever style they are found are usually not provided with a mouth and reproductive organ, absence of which preclude the possibility that they were purely art objects depicting self-portraits. Moreover, male representations are absent except in the Early Neolithic (early phase) and Late Chalcolithic periods. In the examples of the former period these figures are also usually seen without a mouth. In addition, even they are depicted in anatomically different images and in compositions with animals. An aged male who is differentiated from the young by his beard and hair is found mounted on a bull. The young on the other hand is seen without any hair, and in one case he is depicted mounted on a leopard. In the Late Chalcolithic period male figures are distinguished by the male reproductive organ which may suggest a foreign influence. But there is no alternative archaeological evidence available to support such an influence

in the period in which these figures are found. However, some influence of foreign origin is found in the Early Bronze Age II and III. In the former period a few representations are provided with a flat face, and in the latter the pubic triangle is found on some examples, particularly on metal anthropomorphic figures, one of which has it inlaid with an alternative metal. Both of these features are alien to Anatolian anthropomorphic figure representation, but they are the characteristic elements on the anthropomorphic figures of Cycladic islands.

The stylistic development of anthropomorphic figures in Anatolia in the period covered here is entirely indigenous and more or less general, though in typology and in rendering of the facial features it shows geographical variations, particularly in the second main period, the Early Bronze Age.

Typology table

Postures

	Plates
A Standing.....	V,12
a with a rectangular upper body.....	CLX,46
b with projecting hips.....	CLVIII,28
B Seated.....	XI,28
a with legs crossed.....	XXVII,58
b with one leg folded in front and other raised at knee and drawn up to abdomen.....	LXIX,4
c on something or meant to be seated on something with legs bent downward at knees..	VIII,21 or XII,29
d with legs raised at knees and drawn up to abdomen.....	XII,30
e with one leg tucked under body and other raised at knee and drawn up to abdomen.....	LXIX,5
f with legs to one side.....	XLV,24
g with legs stretched forward.....	LXI,2
C Kneeling.....	XV,39
D Crouching.....	CII,5
E Squatting.....	XXXIV,8
F Reclining.....	LXXIX,22
G Resting.....	IXL,35
H Lying.....	L,36
I Unidentifiable posture.....	LI,40
J Head.....	XVI,40

Hand- or arm-positions

1 Hands related to breasts	
a cupping.....	XXXIV,8
b supporting.....	XXXVII,3
c on breasts.....	XXXIX,9
a elbows lowered.....	XXXI,1
2 Hands on either sides of breasts.....	XXXII,2
3 Hands under breasts.....	LXXXIV,5
4 One hand on breast and other on thigh.....	XXXIV,9
5 One hand on breast and other on knee.....	LXIX,4
6 Arms on chest.....	V,11
7 Hands clasped on abdomen.....	V,12
8 Hands on abdomen.....	XV,39
9 One hand on abdomen and other placed on side of neck with elbow resting on knee.....	LXIX,5
10 One hand on abdomen and other on thigh.....	XXXIII,6
11 Hands on thighs.....	XXXIII,7
12 Hands on hips.....	XL,11
13 Hands on knees.....	XII,30
14 Arms raised.....	XLIII,18
15 Arm-stumps.....	LXXIX,22
16 Omitted arms or arm-stumps.....	XCI,19
17 Hands holding something	
a a lash.....	CCLXXIII,24
b a bowl.....	CCLXV,1

Head shapes

Plates

18	Tapering head.....	XCVI, 29
19	Round head.....	CXLVI, 1
	a with a projection.....	CCXXVI, 2
20	Oval head.....	CXXXIX, 1
21	Crescent head.....	CLXXXVII, 1
22	Rectangular head.....	CXLVII, 4
	a horizontally elongated.....	CCXLIII, 26
	b flaring top.....	CLXXIX, 4
	c concave top.....	CLIX, 41
	d rounded top.....	CLXX, 16
23	Triangular head.....	CCLXVII, 7
24	Lozenge head.....	CCIII, 4

Neck proportions

25	Exaggeratedly long neck.....	LXXXI, 26
26	Long neck.....	CII, 5
27	Omitted neck.....	CCXLV, 1
	a with bulges.....	CCLIV, 14

Body shapes

28	Sack-shaped.....	CXXVII, 3
29	Round body.....	CCLXVI, 1
	a with waist indicated.....	CCX, 1
	b with waist.....	CCXXXIX, 6
30	Rectangular body.....	CXLVI, 1
	a vertically elongated.....	CLXXXIII, 4
	a with waist indicated.....	CLXV, 21
	b horizontally elongated.....	CCXIII, 16
	c with concave sides.....	LI, 40
	d with lower edges rounded.....	CXLVI, 2
	a with waist.....	CXCI, 4
31	Tapering body	
	a with waist indicated.....	CCXXXVI, 3
32	Oval body.....	CIXC, 5
	a vertical.....	CCXLIII, 24
	a with waist indicated.....	CCX, 1
33	Flaring body.....	CCXIX, 1
34	Lozenge body.....	CCIXL, 11
35	Pentagonal body.....	CCLIV, 9
36	Pebble	
	a rectangular.....	CLXVII, 27
	a tapering top.....	CCVIII, 20
	b flaring top.....	CCLX, 4
	c flaring base.....	CCLX, 3
	b triangular.....	CCLIX, 32
	c oval.....	CCLX, 6
	d bean-shaped.....	CCLX, 7

Composite

Plates

K	More than one-headed	
	a two-headed.....	XVII, 42
	b three-headed.....	CCLXXIX, 42
	c four-headed.....	CCLXXXI, 46
L	More than one-faced	
	a two-faced.....	XCVIII, 33
M	Two-sided.....	CCXXIII, 1
N	Twin.....	CCLXV, 4
O	Associated with an animal or animals	
	a with a bull.....	II, 5
	b with a leopard or two leopards.....	XX, 47
	c with lions.....	CCLXXXII, 47
P	Associated with a child or children	
	a with a child.....	LIV, 49
	b with a two-headed child.....	CCLXXXIII, 49
	c with two children.....	CCLXXXIV, 51
Q	Associated with adults.....	CCXCV, 1
R	Associated with an animal and an adult	
	a with a lion and an adult.....	CCLXXXVI, 54
S	Group.....	XXII, 50

Catalogue of the plates

The Early Neolithic Period.....Plates I-XXXI

Çatal höyük¹.....Plates I-XXIX

- Figure 1. Type J (unillustrated)
Unbaked clay. Brownish-black. Smoothed.
H.
-
Unpublished
2. Sex unknown. Type B
Limestone. White. Head polished only.
Intact. H. 10
-
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.28a
3. Type B.8
Calcite. White.
Intact. Badly weathered. H. 4.2
-
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.31a and Pl.XVIIb
4. Sex unknown. Type B.15
Unbaked clay. Greyish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 3.6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
5. Male. Type Oa. Mounted on a bull
Calcite. White. Polished.
Intact. H. 19
-
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.32 and Pl.XVIIc-d
6. Type B.1c
Alabaster. White. Polished.
Intact. H. 5.3
-
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.31c and Pl.XVIId
7. Sex unknown. Type Bg.16
Unbaked clay. Grey. Smoothed.
Intact except for the lower legs. H. 5.7
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
8. Sex unknown. Type A
Limestone. White.
Intact. H. 9.5
-
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XIXa

¹ All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept
at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 9. Sex unknown. Type A
Limestone. Grey. Head polished only.
Intact. H. 19.6
—
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XIXd
10. Sex unknown. Type A
Limestone. Grey. Polished.
Intact. H. 8.5
—
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XIXb
11. Type A.6
Stone. Black. Polished.
Intact. H. 11.5
—
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.27
12. Type A.7
Stone. Black. Polished.
Intact. H. 15.3
—
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.24 and Pl.XVa-b
13. Type A.7
Stone. Black. Polished.
Intact. H. 8
Wears armlets on each arm.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.19
14. Type A.7
Stone. Black. Polished.
Intact. H. 7.8
—
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.19
15. Type A.8
Chalk. White.
Intact. Weathered. H. 6
—
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.31c and Pl.XVIIa
16. Type A.15
Baked clay. Buff. Burnished.
Intact. H. 1.4
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
17. Sex unknown. Type A.16
Unbaked clay. Greyish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 6.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
18. Sex unknown. Type A.16
Unbaked clay. Reddish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 2.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart

- Figure 19. Sex unknown. Type A.16
 Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
 Intact. H. 4.1
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
20. Male. Type B.8
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 9.8
 Wears a beard.
 Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.28b-c and Pl.XVIA
21. Male. Type Bc.13
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 21.5
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XXIIa-b
22. Male. Type Bc.13
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 12
 Wears a leopard-skin cap with spots carved out,
 and armlets on each arm.
 Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.25 and Pl.XXIc
23. Sex unknown. Type B
 Limestone. Buffish-white. Polished.
 Intact. H. 11.2
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XIXc
24. Type B.1c
 Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.6
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
25. Type B.1c
 Baked clay. Blackish-buff. Smoothed.
 Intact except for the head, neck, right shoulder
 and arm. H. 3.6
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
26. Type B.1c
 Marble. Buffish-white. Polished.
 Intact. H. 5.3
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XXa
27. Type B.15
 Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 6.5
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart

- Figure 28. Type B.15
Limestone. Light brown. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.5
-
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.30a and Pl.XVIb
29. Type Bc.13
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck, left shoulder, right hand and
lower legs missing. H. 4.6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
30. Type Bd.13
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.1
Decorated with floral patterns in red paint.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.28 and Pl.XXIIIa
31. Type Bd.13
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck, upper body and right arm missing.
H. 1.7
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
32. Sex unknown. Type B.12
Baked clay. Buff. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 2.4
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
33. Sex unknown. Bc.15
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 6.7
-
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XVIIIa
34. Sex unknown. Type Bg.16
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 3.5
Wears a conical hat.
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
35. Sex unknown. Type Bg.16
Unbaked clay. Blackish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 3.1
Wears a conical hat.
Mellaart, J. 1962a Pl.VIIa
36. Sex unknown. Type Bg.16
Unbaked clay. Blackish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the lower legs. H. 2.9
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart

- Figure 37. Sex unknown. Type Bg.16
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 6.7
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
38. Sex unknown. Type Bg.16
Unbaked clay. Blackish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.2
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
39. Type C.8
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact. Blackened by fire. H. 17
-
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XXb
40. Type J
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact. H. 5.4
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig. 31b and Pl.XVIc
41. Type J
Unbaked clay. Blackish-grey. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 3.7
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
42. Type Ka. Four breasted
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact. H. 16.4
Wears a belt in relief.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XXd
43. Male. Type Oa. Mounted on a bull
Alabaster. White. Polished.
Intact. H. 10.7
Wears a beard.
Mellaart, J. 1964a Fig.29 and Pl.XVc-d
44. Male. Type Oa. Mounted on a bull
Stone. Black. Polished.
Intact. H. 11
Wears a beard.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.21
45. Male. Type Oa. Mounted on a bull
Calcite. Grey. Polished.
Intact. Weathered. H. 7
Wears a beard.
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
46. Male. Type Ob. Mounted on a leopard
Limestone. Light brown. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.6
-
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.22 and Pl.XXc

- Figure 47. Type Ob. Standing behind a leopard
Limestone. Light brown. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 10.5
Wears armlets on each arm.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XXIa
48. Type Ob. Standing behind a leopard
Limestone. Light blue. Polished.
Intact except for the neck and head. Arms
damaged. H. 14
Wears a leopard-skin scarf with spots carved out.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.24 and Pl.XXIb
49. Upper part of a body
Marble. White. Polished.
The forearms missing. H. 9.5
—
Mellaart, J. 1963a Pl.XXb
50. Type S. An embracing couple and an anthropomorphic
figure with a child
Stone. Greenish-grey. Polished.
Intact except for the child's head. H. 11.5
—
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.27 and Pl.XXIId
51. Type A.15
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the top of the head and left
arm-stump. H. 2.9
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
52. Type B(a).8
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and legs missing. Blackened by
fire. H. 4.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
53. Type A.8
Alabaster. White. Polished.
Intact. Blackened by fire. H. 12.3
—
Mellaart, J. 1962a Pl.IXa-c
54. Type A.8
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 4.5
—
Mellaart, J. 1962a Pl.VIIId
55. Type Ba.8
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and right arm missing. Blackened
by fire. H. 6
Wears a leopard-skin dress with spots in red
paint and a necklace in red paint.
Mellaart, J. 1962a Pl.VIIIb

- Figure 56. Type A.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and lower legs missing. Blackened
by fire. H. 5
-
Mellaart, J. 1962a Pl.VIIIa
57. Type B.15
Marble. White. Unpolished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.5
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
58. Type Ba.1c
Limestone. White. Polished.
Intact except for the head. H. 6
-
Mellaart, J. 1962a Pl.VIIIc
59. Type Ba.1c
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 1.6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
60. Type J
Marble. White. Polished.
Face weathered. H. 3.8
-
Mellaart, J. 1962 Pl.IXd
61. Type J
Unbaked clay. Grey. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 5.1
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
62. Type Ob. Seated with two leopards on the shoulders.
The heads and bodies of the leopards missing.
Baked clay, Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and right arm missing. H. 6
-
Mellaart, J. 1967b Fig. 49

Çukurkent.....Plate XXX

- Figure 1. Type A.7
Stone. Green. Polished.
Intact. H. 4.3
-
Ormerod, A.H. 1912-13 Fig.1_A Ashmolean Museum
2. Type A.8
Limestone. Light brown. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.8
-
Ormerod, A.H. 1912-13 Fig.1_B Ashmolean Museum

Figure 3. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4
Wears a cap decorated with lines.
Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig. 83

4. Head only
Stone. Black. Polished.
Intact. H. 3.6
Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig. 87

Anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin.....Plate XXXI

Figure 1. Type A.1ca
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.3
Wears an apron-like garment in relief.
Unpublished, courtesy of İ. Koyunoğlu. Private collection, Konya

2. Type Bd.2
Marble. Buffish-white. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.5
—
Biernoff, D. 1966 Pl. XV Ankara Museum

The Late Neolithic Period.....Plates XXXII-LXX

Çatal höyük.....Plates XXXII-XXXV

Figure 1. Type A.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck, left arm and lower legs missing.
Blackened by fire. H. 5
Wears a leopard skin blouse and fringed skirt.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig. 29 and Pl. XXIIIb

2. Type A.8
Limestone. Grey. Polished.
The head, neck, left arm and leg and lower right leg missing. H. 4.5
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart

3. Type A.8
Baked clay. Reddish-buff. Smoothed.
The head, neck and right arm missing. H. 6.4
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart

4. Type A.16
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.2
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart

- Figure 5. Type B.8
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 3.3
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
6. Type Ba.10
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 6.3
—
Mellaart, J. 1965b Pl.LXXXIIId
7. Type Ba.11
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 4.3
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
8. Type E.1a
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. Blackened by fire. H. 8
—
Mellaart, J. 1963a Fig.30 and Pl.XXIIIf
9. Type E.4
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head, neck and right
shoulder. Blackened by fire. H. 6.2
—
Mellaart, J. 1965b Pl.LXXXIIIf
10. Type E.4
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 4.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
11. Type J
Baked clay. Buff. Unburnished.
H. 3.8
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
12. Type Ob. Seated on a throne supported by two
leopards and in the process of giving birth.
The head of the leopard on the left is a res-
toration.
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head and neck are restorations. H. 16.5
Tails of the Leopards curl up on the back.
Mellaart, J. 1963a Figs.31-32 and Pl.XXIVa-d

- Hacılar¹Plates XXXVI-LVI
 Figure 1. Type A.12
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck, left side of the body and leg
 missing. H. 11.1
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIVc and Fig.190b
2. Abdomen and upper legs only
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Blackened by fire. H. 7.8
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig.15
3. Type A.1b
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. Abdomen damaged. H. 10.5
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1961a Fig.13
4. Type A.1b
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the left lower leg, which is
 a restoration. H. 10.2
 Wears an apron in white paint at the back.
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.11
5. Type A.1b
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the legs. Face damaged. Blackened
 by fire. H. 11.8
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CXXXV and Fig.206
6. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 The left forearm, right leg and left lower leg
 missing. Right breast damaged. Blackened by fire.
 H. 9.2
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.8
7. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck, left arm, hand and right breast
 missing. Blackened by fire. H. 8.7
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CXXXIX and Fig.211
8. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck and left arm missing. Blackened
 by fire. H. 8.5
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.7 and Pl.VIIb-c

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept
 at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 9. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck and right lower leg missing.
 Blackened by fire. H. 6.3
 Wears narrow briefs in relief.
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.6
10. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the right arm and hand and
 left arm. Buttocks damaged. Lower body and legs
 blackened by fire. H. 11.7
 Wears narrow briefs in relief.
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.5
11. Type A.12
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. Left shoulder damaged. H. 24
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.5
12. Type A.12
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the left leg. H. 12.7
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1961b Fig.17
13. Type A.?
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck and arms missing. Blackened by
 fire. H. 9.2
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.12
14. Type A.?
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Body and legs only. Blackened by fire. H. 9.4
 Wears an apron in white paint.
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig. 9 and Pl.VIIIb
15. Abdomen and legs only
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Buttocks damaged. H. 5.7
 Wears narrow briefs in relief.
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.195
16. Abdomen and legs only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 H. 7.1
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
17. Upper part of a body
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Blackened by fire. H. 5.2
 Wears a patterned bodice in black paint and a
 long tapering headdress, which is missing.
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.13 and Pl.VIIIc

- Figure 18. Type A.14
 Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
 Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
 by fire. H. 3.4
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1961 Pl.VIe
19. Type A.15
 Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.1
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXh
20. Type A.15
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 6.5
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIXa and Fig.195
21. Type A.15
 Mother-of-pearl.
 Intact. H. 2.4
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1958 Pl.XXXIIc
22. Type A.15
 Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
 Intact. Blackened by fire. H. 5.6
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXi and Fig.232₂
23. Type A.15
 Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
 Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
 by fire. H. 7.8
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXj
24. Type Bf.1b
 Unbaked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck, right shoulder, left arm and
 hand missing. Blackened by fire. H. 7.8
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1961a Fig.19
25. Type Bf.1b
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck, left half of the body and lower
 legs missing. Blackened by fire. H. 6.4
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.216
26. Type Bf.1b
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the right arm, hand and legs.
 Blackened by fire. H. 8.7
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pls.CXLVI-CXLVII and Fig.215

- Figure 27. Type Bf.(1b)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Abdomen and upper legs only. H. 2.6
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.217
28. Type D.(1c)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Abdomen and leg only. The right is a restoration.
H. 7.1
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CXLVIII and Fig.222a
29. Type E.(1c)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Abdomen and legs only. H. 3.9
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CXLVIII and Fig.222b
30. Type E.15
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.5
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXk
31. Type E.15
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.2
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
32. Type E.15
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
33. Type E.15
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 2.7
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXe
34. Type G.1b
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and lower legs missing. Blackened
by fire. L. 10.3
Wears a striped flowing garment in white paint.
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.18 and Pl.Xb
35. Type G.1b
Unbaked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. Blackened by fire. L. 11
—
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.19 and Pl.XI

- Figure 36. Type H.1b
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. Blackened by fire. L. 7
—
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.20
37. Type I.15.30
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 1.9
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.233₃ and Pl.CLXb
38. Type I.15.30
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 2.4
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.233₂ and Pl.CLXc
39. Type I.15.30
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 3.4
—
Mellaart, J. 1961 Pl.IVd
40. Type I.15.30c
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 1.3
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.233₆ and Pl.CLXd
41. Type J (unillustrated)
Limestone. Grey. The front and sides polished.
Intact. H. 13
—
Mellaart, J. 1961b Fig.15
42. Type J
Limestone. Grey. The front and sides polished.
Intact. H. 12.1
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIIIa
43. Type J
Limestone. Grey. The front and sides polished.
Intact. H. 12
—
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIIIc
44. Type J. A cup in the form of a head
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 11.3
Four lugs on the neck.
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.27_{3a-c}

- Figure 45. Type Ob. Standing with a leopard cub in the left arm.
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and right hand missing. Blackened by fire. H. 9.2
Wears narrow briefs with a tail at the back in relief, which is now missing.
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig. 14 and Pl.IXa
46. Type Ob. Seated on a standing leopard and holding a leopard cub. The head and forelegs of the leopard and the head of the cub missing.
Intact except for the right shoulder, arm and hand. Blackened by fire. H. 13
The tail of the leopard curls up on the back.
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.22 and Pl.XII
47. Type Ob. Seated on two standing leopards, which are placed side by side facing opposite directions, but were now missing.
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the right arm, hand and lower legs. Blackened by fire. H. 9.4
The tails of the leopards curl up on the back.
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.23 and Pl.XIIIb
48. Type Pa. Seated with a child on the back. The head and the right arm of the child now missing.
Unbaked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and right arm missing. Blackened by fire. H. 6
—
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.15
49. Type Pa. Seated and holding a standing child in the right arm. The head and the left arm of the child now missing.
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the left hand. Blackened by fire. H. 6.6
—
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.17 and Pl.XIIIa
50. Type Pa. Seated with a child sitting on the lap, of which only the lower legs remain.
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the right shoulder, arm, hand, buttocks and lower legs. H. 8.3
—
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.16 and Pl.IXb
51. Type Pa. Resting with a child, of which the upper body is now missing.
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the arms and hands. L. 12
Decorated with spots in black paint.
Mellaart, J. 1961 Fig.21 and Pl.Xa

- Figure 52. Head only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Blackened by fire. H. 3.1
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
53. Head only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Nose damaged. Blackened by fire. H. 3
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLIXc
54. Head only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Blackened by fire. H. 2.5
-
Mellaart, J. 1961a Fig.1
55. Head only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Blackened by fire. H. 2.9
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
56. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Face damaged. H. 3.3
Wears a headdress with parallel circles.
Mellaart, J. 1961a Fig.2

Suberde.....Plate LVII

- Figure 1. Type A.16
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. Lower body
damaged. H. 6
Decorated with lines at the back.
Bardoz, J. 1968 Fig.24 Konya Museum

Can Hasan¹.....Plate LVIII

- Figure 1. Type A.16 (unillustrated)
Unbaked clay. Grey. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 3
-
Unpublished.
2. Head only (unillustrated)
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 2.5
-
Unpublished.

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept
at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 3. Type A.16 (unillustrated)
Unbaked clay. Grey. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 2.3
-
Unpublished.
4. Type A.16
Unbaked clay. Greyish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 3.4
Wears a round flaring headdress.
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
5. Type A.16 (unillustrated)
Unbaked clay. Greyish-buff. Smoothed.
Intact. H. 2.3
-
Unpublished.

Erbaba.....Unillustrated

- Figure 1. Type A.7
Stone. Green. Polished.
Intact. H. c.1
-
Unpublished. Konya Museum
2. Type D.1c
Baked clay. Greyish-black. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. c.2
-
Unpublished. Konya Museum
3. Type D.13
Baked clay. Blackish-grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. c.7
-
Unpublished. Konya Museum

Agio Gala.....Plate LIX

- Figure 1. Head only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Top of the head and nose damaged. H.
-
Furness, A. 1956 Fig.13₁
2. Face-sherd only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Top damaged. H
-
Furness, A. 1956 Pl.XXI₂₂

Hatip höyük.....Plate LX

- Figure 1. Male. Type Bd.12
Stone. Green. Polished.
Intact. H. 4.4
Wears a beard.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Konya Museum

- Figure 2. Head with neck only
 Stone. Green. Polished.
 Intact. H. 4.5
 Wears a rounded conical headdress.
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Konya Museum

Çukurkent.....Plates LXI-LXIV

- Figure 1. Type Ba.4
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 2.7
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
2. Type Bg.8
 Limestone. Brownish-buff. Polished.
 Intact except for the head. H. 1.6
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
3. Type E.8
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 2.6
 Bittel, K. 1953 Fig.2 Collection of Institute
 of Archaeology of Istanbul University
4. Type G.(1b)
 Stone. Green. Polished.
 Buttocks and legs only. L. 4.4
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
5. Face-sherd only
 Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
 H.
 -
 Ormerod, A.H. 1912-13 Fig.2_B Ashmolean Museum
6. Type La. Two-faced head with neck only
 Stone. Green. Polished.
 Intact. H. 7.6
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.87 Private collection

Beyce Sultan.....Plate LXV

- Figure 1. Head only
 Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 4.6
 -
 Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig.7 Ankara Museum

Alıçlı höyük.....Plate LXVI

- Figure 1. Head with neck only
 Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 6.4
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Incel. Private
 collection, Banaz-Uşak

- Figure 2. Type Bc.(1c)
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 The upper body missing. H. 4.7
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Incel. Private
 collection, Banaz-Uşak

Kayırlıköy höyük.....Plate LXVII

- Figure 1. Type Ba.4
 Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the legs. H. 7.8
 -
 Bittel, K. 1953 Fig.3 Afyon Museum (now stolen)

Anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin.....Plate LXVIII-

- Figure 1. Type A.(?) LXX
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck and arms missing. Blackened by
 fire. H. 8.4
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
2. Type Ba.4
 Stone. Grey. Polished.
 Intact. H. 2.4
 -
 Bittel, K. 1953 Fig.1 Private collection
3. Type Ba.4
 Baked clay. Brownish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.9
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
4. Type Bb.5 (from the front) and D.5 (from the
 sides)
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.9
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Manisa Museum
5. Type Be.9*
 Stone. Black. Polished.
 Intact. H. 3.8
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of İ. Koyunoğlu. Private
 collection, Konya
6. Type G.1b
 Stone. Green Polished.
 The head, neck and shoulders missing. L.
 -
 Exh. Cat. 3 No.117 A.B. Martin collection, USA
7. Head with neck only
 Stone. Grey. Polished.
 Intact. H. 11.6
 -
 Parrot, A. 1964 Figs.1-2 Louvre Museum

- Figure 8. Head only (Pl.LXXXVII Fig.11)
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 H. 3.4
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig.11₁ H. Kocabaş collection,
 İstanbul

The Early Chalcolithic Period.....Plates LXXI-CXIII

Hacılar.....Plates LXXI-LXXXII

- Figure 1. Head only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 H. 4.6
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXX
2. Head only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 5.2
 -
 Zervos, C. 1963 Fig.268
3. Bosom and stump-arms only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 H. 5.3
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig.10₂
4. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Right half of a body and leg. The left is a
 restoration. H. 15.6
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig.9₂ and Pl.XXXIIa
5. Head only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Top damaged. H. 4.4
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig.10₃
6. Left leg only
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 H. 11
 Wears a grass-like skirt and boot in red paint.
 Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig.10₅
7. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. Face damaged. H. 9.1
 Wears a dress with V-shaped neck, which is solid
 red painted on the one side and decorated with
 circles in red paint on the other side.
 Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXVIIb and Fig.243

- Figure 8. Type A.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and right leg missing. H. 10.8
Wears a sleeveless dress with V-shaped neck in reddish-brown paint.
Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig. 10₄
9. Type A.8
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and left arm missing. The right leg damaged. H. 13.8
Wears a dress with V-shaped neck in brown paint.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXVIb
10. Type A.12
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and lower legs missing. H. 7.2
-
Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig.9₁
11. Head only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
The eyes damaged. H. 4.6
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.238₄
12. Bosom and arm-stumps only
Baked clay. Pinkish-buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.7
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.244₃
13. Bosom and arm-stumps only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.8
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXVIIId
14. Buttocks and upper legs only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Decorated with lines on the buttocks.
H. 8.5
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXVIIc
15. Abdomen and upper legs only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 6.4
Wears a patterned garment in red paint.
Mellaart, J. 1958 Fig.10₁ and Pl.XXXIIb
16. Type A.8
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head, neck and right arm.
H. 6.4
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIXd and Fig.246₂

- Figure 17. Type A.15.(18.26)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 7
Wears crossed bands and decorated with lines
on the abdomen and legs.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIXa and Fig.246₃
18. Type A.15. (18.26)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 8.6
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIXc and Fig.246₄
19. Type E.7
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head, neck and right
breast. H. 7.7
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
20. Type E.8
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.5
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXVIIIa
21. Type E.8
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and left shoulder missing. The
right buttock damaged. H. 8.8
Navel inlaid with obsidian.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXXb and Fig.245c
22. Type F.15
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.3
Decorated with lines filled in with white paste
on the abdomen and legs.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXXc and Fig.246₁
23. Type (E).1c
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and right half of the body
missing. H. 6.1
Wears crossed bands and decorated with bands
in white paint.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXIXb and Fig.245₁
24. Upper body with arm-stumps only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.8
Wears a garment in red paint.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Fig.245₂
25. Head only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4.5
-
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXX and Fig.235₅

- Figure 26. Type (A).15.18.26
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the body and legs. H. 4.7
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
27. Face-sherd only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.8
Decorated with stripes in brown paint.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXXIIb
28. Face-sherd only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.9
Decorated with stripes in brown paint.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXXIIb (right)
29. Face-sherd only
Baked clay. Creamish-buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 7
Decorated with stripes in red paint and with
inlaid obsidian on the forehead, nose, ears
and chin.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXXIIa (left)
30. Face-sherd only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 6.2
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Mellaart, J. 1970 Pl.CLXXIIa (right)

Unstratified Hacilar anthropomorphic figures..Plates LXXXIII-C

- Figure 1. Type A.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H.
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Magazine 2 p.12 British Museum
2. Type A.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 10.2
Decorated with stripes in brown paint.
Sale Cat. 1 No.39 Private collection
3. Type A.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 13.2
Decorated with stripes in brown paint.
Sale Cat. 1 No.38 Private collection
4. Type A.1c.26*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the right forearm. H. 27
Decorated with stripes in reddish-brown paint.
Wears narrow briefs in relief, which is painted
in reddish-brown.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

- Figure 5. Type A.3
Baked clay. Greenish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 28.2
Painted in red. Bands in reserved technique.
Parrot, A. 1964 Pl.XI Louvre Museum
6. Type A.7*
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 17.7
—
Alkim, U.B. 1968 H. Kocabaş collection, Istanbul
7. Type A.7*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 13
Decorated with bands in red paint.
Alkim, U.B. 1968 H. Kocabaş collection, Istanbul
8. Type A.7*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 16
Wears a dress with V-shaped neck in red paint.
Unpublished, courtesy of the British Museum
9. Type A.7*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 16.7
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Parrot, A. 1969 Pl.III₁ Louvre Museum
10. Type A.12*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 12.4
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Parrot, A. 1969 Pl.V₃₋₄ Louvre Museum
11. Type Bd.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 9.1
—
Zervos, C. 1963 Fig.625 H. Kocabaş collection, Istanbul
12. Type Bf.1b
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 13
Decorated with bands in red paint.
Exh. Cat. 9 Fig.1 Private collection, USA
13. Type Bf.1b*
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 18.8
—
Parrot, A. 1969 Pl.IV₁₋₃ Louvre Museum

- Figure 14. Type E.1c
Baked clay. Creamish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the base. H. 30
Decorated, with stripes in reddish-brown paint.
Mellaart, J. 1960 Pl.XV H. Kocabaş collection,
İstanbul
15. Type E.3
Baked clay. Red slipped except for the arms,
which are buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 16.5
Arms decorated with stripes in red paint.
Exh. Cat. 3 No.116 Museum of Primitive Art, USA
16. Type E.7*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 13
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Parrot, A. 1969 Pl.III₄ Louvre Museum
17. Type E.7*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 11.2
Decorated with stripes in brown paint.
Parrot, A. 1969 Fig.3 Louvre Museum
18. Type E.12*
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 9.5
—
Exh. Cat. 4 No.81 N.B. Schimmel collection
19. Type E.16*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 20
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Parrot, A. 1969 Fig.3 Louvre Museum
20. Type E.16*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H.
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Parrot, A. 1969
21. Type E.16*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 20
Decorated with stripes in blackish-brown paint.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Istanbul Museum
22. Type F.7
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H.
Painted in red. Bands in reserved technique.
Parrot, A. 1964 Figs.3-4 Private collection,
France

- Figure 23. Type F.7
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 21
Decorated with bands in red paint.
Parrot, A. 1969 Pl.III₂₋₃
24. Type F.15.26*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 23
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Parrot, A. 1969 Pl.IV₄ Figs.1-2 Private
collection, France
25. Type F.7*
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 7.2
Decorated with bands in red paint.
Unpublished. Private collection, Germany
26. Type F.8*
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 8.5
-
Unpublished. Private collection, Germany
27. Type G.1b*
Baked clay. Red slipped head and buff slipped
body and legs. Burnished.
Intact except for the right lower leg. L. 13.4
Decorated with bands in brown paint.
Unpublished, courtesy of the British Museum
28. Type H.1b
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. L. 16.4
Decorated with stripes in blackish-brown paint.
Abdomen decorated with concentric circles.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
29. Type (A).15.18.26
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Head and arm-stumps only. H. 5.5
Decorated with lines on the arm-stumps.
Unpublished, courtesy of H. Kocabaş. Private
collection, İstanbul
30. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3
Decorated with stripes in brownish-red paint.
Unpublished, courtesy of H. Kocabaş. Private
collection, İstanbul
31. Type Ka*
Baked clay. Creamish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 31.5
Decorated with stripes in red paint.
Exh. Cat. No.78 N.B. Schimmel collection

- Figure 32. Type Ka*
 Baked clay. Creamish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 28
 Decorated with stripes in red paint.
 University of Oxford, Ashmolean Museum - Reports
 of Visitors 1965 Pl. II
33. Type La*
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 21.5
 Decorated with stripes in brown paint.
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Istanbul Museum
34. Type Ob* Mounted on an animal (leopard)
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 14.8
 Decorated with bands in brown paint.
 Parrot, A. 1969 Pl. VI, Louvre Museum
35. Type Pa* Squatting with a child in the right arm.
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 21.5
 Decorated with bands in brown paint.
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
36. Type Pa*. Squatting with a child in the arms.
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Unburnished.
 Intact. H. 23.5
 Decorated with stripes in brown paint.
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Istanbul Museum

Can Hasan.....Plates CI-CIV

- Figure 1. Type A.16 (unillustrated)
 Unbaked clay. Greyish-buff. Smoothed.
 Intact. H. 2.9
 -
 Unpublished.
2. Type A.16 (unillustrated)
 Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
 Intact. H. 2.4
 -
 Unpublished.
3. Head with neck only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 H. 2
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
4. Type Ba.13 (unillustrated)
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head. H. 11.5
 -
 Unpublished.

- Figure 5. Type D.7.26
 Baked clay. Creamish-white slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. The left ear and neck damaged. H. 32.5
 Wears two-tier necklaces in red paint and a flat
 cap with a flaring vertical piece, which has a
 ridge in the centre and is spotted in red paint.
 The body and arms decorated with broken stripes
 in red paint.
 Exh. Cat. 5 No.25
6. Type D.7.26 (unillustrated)
 Baked clay. Creamish-white slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 14.2
 Wears two-tier necklaces in brown paint and a
 flat cap with a flaring vertical piece, which
 has a ridge in the centre and is spotted in brown
 paint. The body and arms decorated with broken
 stripes in brown paint.
 Unpublished.
7. Type D.7.26 (unillustrated)
 Baked clay. Creamish-white slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head. H. 10.6
 Wears two-tier necklaces in brown paint. The body
 and arms decorated with broken stripes in brown
 paint.
 Unpublished.
8. Type D.7.26 (unillustrated)
 Baked clay. Creamish-white slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head. H. 13
 Wears five-tier necklaces in red paint. The body
 and arms decorated with broken stripes in red
 paint.
 Unpublished.
9. Type E.8
 Limestone. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 19
 —
 Magazine 1 p.61
10. Type E.11
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 2.1
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
11. Type E.12
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head, neck and the right
 half of the body. H. 18.5
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

- Figure 12. Type J
Baked clay. Creamish-white slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 14.3
Wears a flaring flat headdress painted solidly
in black.
Exh. Cat. 7 p.92
13. Type J
Baked clay. Creamish-white slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 8.7
Wears a flaring flat headdress painted solidly
in black.
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
- Yümük tepe.....Plate CV
Figure 1. Type I.15.29a
Stone.
Intact. H. 7.4
-
Garstang, J. 1953 Fig.46 and Pl.X Adana Museum
2. Type I.16.29
Stone.
Intact. The head damaged. H. 10.7
-
Garstang, J. 1953 Fig.39 and Pl.X Adana Museum
- Çatal höyük west.....Plate CVI
Figure 1. Upper part of a body and head
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Smoothed.
H. 5.2
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
2. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Smoothed.
H. 5.5
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
- Çukurkent.....Plate CVII
Figure 1. Type E.1c
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4
-
Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig. 85
2. Type E.8
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.4
-
Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig. 84

Şuhuthisar höyük.....Plate CVIII

- Figure 1. Type A.1c
 Marble. Buffish-white. Polished.
 Intact. Top of the head damaged. H. 10.4
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.463 Afyon Museum (now stolen)
2. Type F.15
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 18.5
 —
 Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.462 Afyon Museum (now stolen)

Beyce Sultan.....Plate CIX

- Figure 1. Type Bd.1c
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 14.6
 —
 Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F7 Ankara M.

Bolu höyük.....Plate CX

- Figure 1. Type A.8
 Baked clay. Buffish-yellow slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 24
 —
 Arık, R.O. 1944 Pl.XLIX Ankara Museum

Tomarza.....Plate CXI

- Figure 1. Type Bc.1c
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 6.4
 —
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Figs.10-11 Kayseri Museum

Kultepe.....Plate CXII

- Figure 1. Type E.15
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H.
 —
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Figs. 1^1 Ankara Museum

Anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin.....Plate CXIII

- Figure 1. Type A.12
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and left breast. H.12.1
 Decorated with stripes in dark brown paint.
 Unpublished, courtesy of the British Museum
2. Type E.7
 Marble. White. Polished.
 Intact. H. 5
 —
 Ormerod, A.H. 1912-13 Fig.5 Ashmolean Museum

Figure 3. Type E.11*
Limestone. Greyish-white. Polished.
Intact. H.

—
Magazine 3 p.42 A. Dikmen collection, Konya

The Late Chalcolithic Period.....Plates CXIV-CXXIII

Can Hasan.....Plates CXIV-CXX

Figure 1. Male. Type A.15
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. Blackened
by fire. H. 3.6

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

2. Type E.(11)
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Lower part of a body. Arms missing. H. 3.6

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

3. Type E.15
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and right arm-stump missing. H.3.5

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

4. Type E.15
Stone. Grey. Polished.
Intact except for the head. H. 3

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

5. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
The top and right side damaged. H. 7.4

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

6. Face-sherd only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.4

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

7. Male. Type A.15
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 6.4

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

8. Male. Type A.15
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.1

—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

- Figure 9. Type A.15
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the left leg. H. 3.9
Decorated with lines on the sides of the legs.
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
10. Type A.15
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4
Wears a conical headdress.
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
11. Type A.15.18.26
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact. H. 10
-
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
12. Type A.15.(18.26)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.8
-
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
13. Type A.15.(18.26)
Unbaked clay. Grey. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3
-
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
14. Type A.15.(18.26)
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 7.3
-
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
15. Type A.15.(18.26)
Unbaked clay. Buff. Smoothed.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
16. Type I.16.18.26.30
Limestone. Buffish-white. Unpolished.
Intact. H. 8.3
-
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
17. Type I.16.(18.26).29
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.6
Decorated with stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French

- Figure 18. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Blackened by fire. H. 2.5
Wears a conical headdress decorated with stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
19. Face-sherd only
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.9
Decorated with broken lines and circles filled
in with white paste.
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
20. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4
—
Unpublished, courtesy of D. French
21. Upper part of a body
Marble. White. Polished.
H. 6
Wears a necklace on the bosom.
French, D. 1962a
- Büyük Güllücek.....Plate CXXI
- Figure 1. Type E.15
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Top of the head and lower body damaged. H. 6.9
—
Kosay, H. - Akok, M. 1957 Pl.XXVI, Ankara Museum
2. Type I.15.(18).30d
Baked clay. Brownish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.9
Decorated with stabs and vertical lines.
Kosay, H. - Akok, M. 1957 Pl.XXVI Ankara Museum
- Kanal höyük.....Unillustrated
- Figure 1. Right half of an upper part of a body
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
H. 7.2
Decorated with stabs.
Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.82
- Aktaş höyük.....Plate CXXII
- Figure 1. Type A.15.18
Marble. White. Polished.
Intact. H. 9.4
—
Exh. Cat. 1 Fig.4 Ankara Museum
- Anthropomorphic figure of unknown origin.....Plate CXXIII
- Figure 1. Type Ab.15.(18)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 7
Decorated with circular depressions on the
arm-stumps and hips.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

- The Early Bronze Age I.....Plates CXXIV-CXXXVII
- Gözlükule.....Plate CXXIV
- Figure 1. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.5
—
Goldman, H. 1956 Fig.422₂₀₄ Adana Museum
- Yümük tepe.....Plate CXXV
- Figure 1. Type I.15.22.30
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.5
—
Garstang, J. 1953 Fig.136 Adana Museum
2. Type I.15.(22).30b
Stone.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.3
—
Garstang, J. 1953 Fig.136 Adana Museum
- Beyce Sultan¹.....Plates CXXVI-CXXIX
- Figure 1. Type I.15.18.26.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 8.4
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₁₄
2. Type I.15.21.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₁₇
3. Type I..15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 13.4
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₂
4. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 9.6
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₃
5. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.4
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₁₁

¹ All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 6. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 8
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₄
7. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the right arm-stump. H. 6.4
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₁₂
8. Type I.15.(18.25).28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head and arm-stumps. H. 8.6
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₁
9. Type I.15.(18.25).28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.8
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₉
10. Type I.15.(18).25.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 4.6
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₇
11. Type I.15.(18).26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 3
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₆
12. Type I.15.(18).26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.4
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₅
13. Type I.15.18.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.4
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₁₀
14. Type I.15.18.30b
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 8.2
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₈
15. Type I.15.18.30b
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the top of the head. H. 4.4
—
Mellaart, J. - Lloyd, S. 1962 Fig. F.1₁₃

- Kusura.....Plate CXXX
- Figure 1. Type I.15.20.26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 16.5
—
Alp, S. 1965 Pl.II₄ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
2. Type I.15.20.26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 14.5
—
Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.459 Ankara Museum
- Alaca höyük.....Plate CXXXI
- Figure 1. Type I.15.18.26.29
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.1
Decorated with lines on the neck and head and
circular depressions on the body.
Arik, R.O. 1937 Pl.CCXXI₁₃₈ Ankara Museum
- Koca höyük.....Plate CXXXII
- Figure 1. Type I.15.(18.26).29
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 7.4
Decorated with horizontal lines.
Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.464
- Hacılar höyük.....Plate CXXXIII
- Figure 1. I.15.18.25.29
Marble. Buffish-white. Ground.
Intact. H. 15.9
—
Unpublished, courtesy of İ. Koyunoğlu. Private
collection, Konya
2. Type I.15.18.26.29
Marble. Buffish-white. Ground.
Intact. H. 6
—
Unpublished, courtesy of İ. Koyunoğlu. Private
collection, Konya
- Ağın höyük.....Plate CXXXIV
- Figure 1. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 10.5
—
Alp, S. 1965 Pl.V₉ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
2. Type I.15.18.25.28⁹
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 13.5
—
Alp, S. 1965 Pl.V₈ A. Dikmen collection, Konya

Yortan cemetery.....Plate

Figure 1. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H

—
Bossert, H. Fig.129 Louvre Museum

Anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin. Plates CXXXVI-CXXXVII

Figure 1. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 16.5

—
Sale Cat. 1 No.27 Private collection

2. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 13.7

—
Sale Cat. 1 No.28 Private collection

3. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 13

—
Sale Cat. 1 No.29 Private collection

4. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 12.7

—
Sale Cat. 1 No.30 Private collection

5. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 8.4

—
Sale Cat. 1 No.32 Private collection

6. Type I.15.18.25.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 10.2

—
Sale Cat. 1 No.33 Private collection

7. Type I.15.(18).26.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the top of head. H. 9.2

—
Exh. Cat. No.3

8. Type I.15.18.28
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 9.2

—
Sale Cat. 1 No.31 Private collection

- Figure 9. Type I.15.18.26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.8
—
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart..Ankara M.
10. Type I.15.18.26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.3
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

The Early Bronze Age II.....Plates CXXXVIII-CCXLIII
Gözlükule.....Plate CXXXVIII

- Figure 1. Type I.16.(19).30a
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H.
—
Goldman, H. 1956 Fig.422₂₀₄ Adana M.

Karataş-Semayük.....Plates CXXXIX-CXLI

- Figure 1. Type I.16.20.26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 13.9
—
Unpublished, courtesy of M. Mellink Ankara M.
2. Type I.16.20.26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.7
—
Unpublished, courtesy of M. Mellink Ankara M.
3. Type I.16.20.26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 13.1
—
Mellink, M. 1967 Pl.77₃ Ankara M.
4. Type I.16.19.26.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.2
—
Mellink, M. 1964 Pl.82₂₄ Ankara M.
5. Type I.16.(20).26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 7.5
—
Mellink, M. 1964 Pl.82₂₄ Ankara M.
6. Type I.16.(20).26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 6.6
—
Mellink, M. 1964 Pl.82₂₄ Ankara M.

- Figure 7. Type I.16.19a.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3
—
Mellink, M. 1967 Pl.77₁₄ Ankara M.
8. Type I.16.19.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 7.5
—
Mellink, M. 1967 Pl.77₁₅ Ankara M.
9. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Dark brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 28
—
Mellink, M. 1968 Pl.82₁₅ Ankara M.
- Aphrodisias.....Plate CXLII
- Figure 1. Type (A).1ca
Marble. White. Ground.
The head, neck, right elbow and legs missing. H.5
—
Kadish, B. 1971 Ill.8
2. Type (A).1ca
Marble. White. Ground.
The head, neck, right elbow and legs missing.
H. 5.7
—
Kadish, B. 1971 Ill.8
- Beyce Sultan.....Plates CXLIIII-CXLIV
- Figure 1. Type I.15.19.27.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.2
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Pl.XXXII₂
2. Type I.15.19.27.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.8
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Pl.XXXII₃
3. Type I.15.(19).26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 14.8
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₁₉
4. Head only I.(15).19a.(26.29)
Marble. White. Ground.
The projection missing. H. 2
—
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₂₀

- Figure 5. Head only
Marble. White. Ground.
H. 7.8
-
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Fig. F.1₂₁
- Unstratified Beyce Sultan anthropomorphic figures..Plate CXLV
Figure 6. Type I.16.(19).26.30b
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 5.6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of J. Mellaart
7. Type I.16.19.27.32
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.2
-
Lloyd, S. - Mellaart, J. 1962 Pl.XXXII₄
- Kusura¹Plates CXLVI-CXLVIII
Figure 1. Type I.16.19.26.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 28
-
Lamb, W. 1937 Pl.LXXXIV₁₁
2. Type I.16.(19).26.30b
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 6
-
Lamb, W. 1936a Fig.11₅
3. Head and neck only
Marble. White. Ground.
H. 5.8
-
Lamb, W. 1937 Fig.17₄
4. Type I.15.22.30b
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.8
-
Lamb, W. 1937 Fig.17₅
5. Type I.15.22.27.29
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4.9
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with lines
and stabs.
Lamb, W. 1936a Fig.11₂

1 All the anthropomorphic figures except for the Figs.14-16
are kept at the Afyon Museum

- Figure 6. Type I.15.22.27.30
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4.5
Wears crossed-lines.
Lamb, W. 1937 Pl.LXXXIV₈
7. Type I.15.(22).27.30
Stone. Black. Polished.
Intact except for the head. H. 6.1
—
Lamb, W. 1936a Pl.VI₁₀
8. Upper part of a body and head
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.7
Wears a neck-band and decorated with lines.
Lamb, W. 1936a Fig.11₁
9. Type I.16.22d.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.4
—
Lamb, W. 1936a Pl.VI_{9b}
10. Type I.16.20.27.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.5
—
Lamb, W. 1937 Fig.17₂
11. Type I.16.18.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.1
—
Lamb, W. 1937 Fig.17₁
12. Type A.1c
Baked clay. Red slipped. Unburnished.
Intact. H. 6
—
Lamb, W. 1936a Fig.11₄
13. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Unburnished.
The right eye missing. H. 6.6
—
Lamb, W. 1937 Pl.LXXXIV₈

Unstratified Kusura anthropomorphic figures.....Plates CIXL-CLII

- Figure 14. Type I.16.19.25.30b
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 17.2
—

Alp, S. 1965 Pl.II₃ A. Dikmen collection, Konya

- Figure 15. Type I.16.20.25.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 29
—
Alp, S. 1965 Pl.I₁ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
16. Type I.16.20.26.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 16
—
Alp, S. 1965 Pl.I₂ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
17. Type I.16.(19).26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 11
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
18. Type I.15.19a.26.(29)
Marble. White. Ground.
Body missing. H. 10
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
19. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.3
Wears two bands on the neck.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
20. Head only (Bc.13)
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
- Heraion.....Plate CLII
- Figure 1. Type I.16.19.26.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4
—
Milojcic, V. 1961 Pl.34₅
- Thermi¹.....Plates CLIII-CLX
- Figure 1. Type I.16.18.26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXVI₃₀₋₅₄

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept
at the Mythlene Museum, Lesbos

- Figure 2. Type I.16.19.27.29
Stone.
Intact. Weathered. H. 9
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXIV₃₁₋₈₃
3. Type I.16.19.27.32a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXVI₃₁₋₉₈
4. Type I.16.18.26.29
Marble. Stained brown. Ground.
Intact. H. 8.5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXVI₃₀₋₃₅
5. Type I.16.18.32
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.3
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXVI₃₁₋₇₃
6. Type I.15.22b.27.33
Baked clay. Greyish-brown slipped. Burnished.
Top of the head damaged. The left arm-stump
missing. H. 4.5
Wears crossed-bands and two necklaces.
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₁₋₄₄
7. Type A.14.22d
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 8.4
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₂₉₋₂
8. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Reddish-brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXIII₃₀₋₃₁
9. Type A.15.(22)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 10
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₁₋₄₆
10. Type A.15.(22)
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
The head and lower legs missing. H. 7.8
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₁₋₅₆

- Figure 11. Type A.15.(22)
 Baked clay. Reddish-black slipped. Burnished.
 The head, tips of the arm-stumps and lower legs
 missing. H. 8.2
 Wears a necklace formed by stabs on the bosom and
 a neckband, a band around the waist and crossed-
 lines.
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₂₉₋₁
12. Type Ab.15.19
 Stone. Green. Ground.
 Intact. H. 5.3
 -
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXVI₃₂₋₁₄
13. Type Ab.(15.19)
 Baked clay. Reddish-black slipped. Burnished.
 Lower body and legs only. H. 6.2
 -
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₂₉₋₉
14. Head and arm-stumps only
 Baked clay. Reddish-black slipped. Burnished.
 H. 8.5
 -
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₀₋₂₆
15. Upper part of a body and head
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 H. 8.8
 -
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₂₉₋₅
16. Head only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 H. 6
 -
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₀₋₂₇
17. Head only
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Unburnished.
 H. 6
 -
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₀₋₁₇
18. Upper part of a body
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 H. 4.1
 Wears a necklace formed by stabs on the neck and
 crossed-lines.
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₂₉₋₃
19. Upper part of a body
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 The right arm-stump missing. H. 3.6
 Wears crossed-lines and a band around the waist.
 Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₁₋₂₃

- Figure 20. Type A.14.(22d)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 4.5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₁₆
21. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Reddish-grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 8.5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₂₅
22. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Greyish-brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 8
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₂₈
23. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 9
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₁₁
24. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Lower body damaged. H. 11
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₀₋₂₈
25. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₂₇
26. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the right arm-stump. H. 6
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₃₇
27. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Red slipped. Unburnished.
Intact. H. 5.3
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₁₂
28. Type Ab.15.(22)
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 8
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₁₋₃₃
29. Type Ab.15.(22)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 6.5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₀₋₂₁

- Figure 30. Legs only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₀₋₁₆
31. Upper part of a body and head
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.8
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₂₋₃₂
32. Upper part of a body and head
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₂₋₂₂
33. Upper part of a body and head
Baked clay. Reddish-brown slipped. Burnished.
H. 6
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₁₋₂₀
34. Head only
Baked clay. Brownish-red slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.6
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII_{29-6b}
35. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
H. 8.
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₂₋₁₀
36. Type (A).14.22d
Baked clay. Reddish-black slipped. Burnished.
Upper part of a body and head. H. 9
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₀₋₁₅
37. Type Ab.15.(22)
Baked clay. Reddish-brown slipped. Burnished.
The head and legs missing. H. 8
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₁₋₄
38. Type Aa.(22)
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Unburnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 7.5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₁₁
39. Type Aa.(22)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 6
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₁₋₁₀

- Figure 40. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Red slipped. Unburnished.
H. 4.7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₁₋₉
41. Type I.16.22c.27.29
Baked clay. Blackish-red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4.5
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XX₃₀₋₈
42. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Reddish-black slipped. Unburnished.
Intact. H. 6.7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXIII₃₂₋₂₅
43. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Reddish-brown slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and legs missing. H. 6.3
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₀₋₄₈
44. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
The head and legs missing. H. 5.4
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₂₋₉
45. Type Ab.15.(22)
Baked clay. Reddish-brown slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck and legs missing. H. 5.8
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₂₋₃₈
46. Type Aab.(22)
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 10.7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₀₋₄₁
47. Type Aab.(22)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 7 The head, neck and legs missing.
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₁₋₈₀
48. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Reddish-brown slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.6
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXI₃₀₋₄₂
49. Type I.15.22b.27.33
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.2
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₀₋₁

- Figure 50. Type I.15.22b.27.33
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Top of the head and body damaged. H. 7
—
Lamb, W. 1936 Pl.XXII₃₀₋₄₅
- Unstratified Thermi anthropomorphic figure.....Unillustrated
- Figure 1. Type A.1ca
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H.
—
Mellaart, J. 1966 Fig.40₁
- Poliochni.....Plate CLXI
- Figure 1. Type Aa.19.27
Bone.
Intact. H.
—
Bernabo-Brea, L. 1964 Pl.CLXXVIII₄
2. Type I.15.20.27.32
Stone.
Intact. H.
—
Bernabo-Brea, L. 1964 Pl.CLXXXVIII₁₅
- Troy¹.....Plates CLXII-CLXVII
- Figure 1. Type I.16.18.32
Marble. Mottled pink, blue and white. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.5
—
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₇₋₃₅₉
2. Type I.16.19.32
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.1
—
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₃₋₁₇₁
3. Type I.16.22.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.1
—
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₇₋₅₂₅
4. Type I.16.(19).29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 7.8
—
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₅₋₆₅

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from the excavations of C.W. Blegen are kept at the Istanbul Archaeological Museum

- Figure 5. Type I.16.(19).32
Baked clay. Tan slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 3.3
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₇₋₃₂₁
6. Type I.15.(19).29
Marble. White with dark green striations. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 10.2
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₇₋₇₀₅
7. Type I.16.22.27.30d
Marble. Bluish-white. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.4
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₇₋₃₇₂
8. Type A.15.(19)
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, left breast and lower legs missing.H.7.3
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₅₋₁₆₅
9. Type I.16.(18).30
Marble. Greyish-white. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 3.8
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₅₋₂₈₇
10. Type I.16.19.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.8
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₇₋₄₆₉
11. Type I.16.19.29
Marble. Greyish-white. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.7
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360
12. Type I.16.19.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 6.2
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₆₋₂₉₇
13. Type I.16.19.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 7.7
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₇₋₆₂₈
14. Type I.16.19.26.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 6.7
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₆₋₈₄

- Figure 15. Type I.16.(19).26.30a
Limestone. Greyish-white. Ground.
Intact except for the head. H. 8.5
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₅₋₂₂₁
16. Type I.16.1927.29
Marble. Mottled white and yellow. Ground.
Intact. H. 8.2
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₅₋₂₅₈
17. Type I.16.19.27.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 5.8
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₅₋₅₄₈
18. Type I.16.19.27.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 5
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₇₋₄₉
19. Type I.16.19.27a.30a
Bone.
Lower body damaged. H. 4.6
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₆₋₂₇₄
20. Type I.16.21.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.3
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₆₋₃₄
21. Type I.16.21.30aa
Bone.
The head damaged. H. 5.7
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₆₋₆₂₇
22. Type I.16.22a.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 7.5
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.360₃₇₋₂₅₈
23. Head only
Baked clay.
H. 13
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.405₃₇₋₁₀₃₃
24. Face-sherd sherd
Baked clay.
H. 8.2
-
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.405_{II-330}

- Figure 25. Face-sherd only
Baked clay.
H. 6.3
—
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.405_{II-339}
26. Type I.16.21.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.1
—
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₃₋₃₂₄
27. Type I.16.36a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.9
Decorated with lines.
Blegen, C.W. 1950 Fig.216₃₇₋₃₇₄

Anthropomorphic figures of Troy from the excavations of
H. Schliemann and W. Dörpfeld.....Plates CLXVIII-CLXXV

- Figure 1. Type (A).14.22
Baked clay.
The left arm-stump, lower body and legs
missing. H. 5.8
Wears crossed-lines.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.193
2. Type A.15.19
Baked clay.
Intact except for the right leg. H. 8.8
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.192
3. Type A.15.22
Baked clay.
Intact. H. 7.3
—
Schliemann, H. 1884 No.71
4. Type I.15.19.33
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.191
5. Type I.15.22d.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.3
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.209
6. Type I.15.21.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 7.7
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.199

- Figure 7. Type I.15.21.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 7.5
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.200
8. Type I.15.22d.30d
Stone.
Intact. H. 5.6
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.346b
9. Type I.16.18.26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.2
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.211
10. Type I.16.18.26.30d
Stone.
Intact. H. 4.5
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.345b
11. Type I.16.18.30a
Stone.
Intact. H. 6.9
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.345c
12. Type I.16.19.26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.8
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.219
13. Type I.16.20.26.30d
Stone.
Intact. H. 12.3
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.344g
14. Type I.16.21.26.29
Stone.
Intact. H. 8
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348k
15. Type I.16.22d.26.30a
Stone.
Intact. H. 13.6
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.344f
16. Type I.16.22d.26.30b
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 14.5
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.197

- Figure 17. Type I.16.19.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. Head damaged. H. 9.6
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Pl.45_{VI}
18. Type I.16.19.29
Stone.
Intact. H. 10.5
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.344e
19. Type I.16.19.30
Bone.
Intact. H. 4.3
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 Fig.222
20. Type I.16.19.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 7.2
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 Fig.221
21. Type I.16.22d.30d
Stone.
Intact. H. 5.6
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.344d
22. Type I.16.22.30
Stone.
Intact. H. 5.7
—
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.345a
23. Type I.16.22b.29
Baked clay.
Intact. H. 4
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.198
24. Type I.16.22b.30a
Bone.
Intact. H. 4.4
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.223
25. Type I.16.20.26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 9.5
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.209
26. Type I.16.21.26.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 15.2
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.202

- Figure● 27. Type I.16.20.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.4
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.210
28. Type I.16.19.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.220
29. Type I.16.19.30a
Stone.
Intact. H. 8.5
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.995
30. Type I.16.19.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.998
31. Type I.16.19.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.2
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.207
32. Type I.16.19.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.208
33. Type I.16.20.32
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 7.1
Wears three necklaces on the neck.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.205
34. Type I.16.20.35
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.5
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.206
35. Type I.16.22.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 1.9
—
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.218
36. Type I.16.22a.30d
Stone.
Intact. H. 5
Wears four necklaces on the neck.
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348g

- Figure 37. Type I.16.22a.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.8
Wears three necklaces on the neck.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.997
38. Type I.16.24.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.4
-
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.217
39. Type I.16.19.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.5
-
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.213
40. Type I.16.19.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.9
Wears a band filled in with dots.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.996
41. Type I.16.22d.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.5
-
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.994
42. Type I.16.22.27.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.1
Wears three necklaces on the bosom.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.216
43. Type I.16.22.27.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.6
-
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.212
44. Type I.16.22a.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6
-
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.204
45. Type I.16.22a.27.30a
Stone.
Intact. H. 6
Decorated with lines on the bosom.
Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348d
46. Type I.16.22a.27.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 2.9
-
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.214

- Figure 47. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay.
Intact except for the head. H. 8.4
Decorated with lines and stabs on the bosom.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.487
48. Type I.15.(18.26).28
Baked clay.
H. 5.1
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with stabs.
Schliemann, H. 1884 No.70
- Hanay tepe.....Plate CLXXVI
Figure 1. Type A.1ca
Marble. White. Ground.
The head, left elbow and lower legs missing. H.4.8
-
Calvert, F. 1880 No.1551
- Babaköy cemetery.....Plate CLXXVII
Figure 1. Type I.16.(18).30
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. Body damaged. H. 4.5
Wears two necklaces on the bosom and a band across
the chest and around the waist.
Bittel, K. 1939 Fig.6₃
2. Male. Standing with arm-stumps
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 7.2
Wears a baldric.
Orthmann, W. 1966 Pl.3₁₋₂
3. Standing
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.2
Wears a necklace on the neck.
Orthmann, W. 1966 Pl.3₃₋₄
- Bözüyük.....Plate CLXXVIII
Figure 1. Head and neck only (Ba.1d)
Baked clay.
H. 6.5
-
Korte, A. 1899 Pl.I₆
- Demirci höyük¹.....Plates CLXXIX-
Figure 1. Uppert part of a body CLXXXI
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.9
Wears crossed-lines.
Bittel, K. -Otto, H. 1939 Pl.14₅

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept at
the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 2. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.5
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with stabs.
Bittel, K. - Otto, H. 1939 Pl.14₅
3. Lower part of a body
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.9
Wears a triangular apron.
Bittel, K. - Otto, H. 1939 Pl.14₆
4. Type I.15.22b.27.33
Baked clay.
Intact. H.
Bittel, K. - Otto, H. 1939 Pl.10₉
5. Type B(a).1d
Baked clay. Reddish-brown slipped. Burnished.
The head, breasts, forearms and legs missing. H.6
Decorated with lines on the arms and with circular depressions on the bosom and at the back.
Bittel, K. - Otto, H. 1939 Pl.14₅
6. Type E.15
Bone. Polished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3
-
Bittel, K. - Otto, H. 1939 Pl.14₈
7. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.4
-
Bittel, K. - Otto, H. 1939 Pl.14₈
8. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.6
-
Bittel, K. - Otto, H. 1939 Pl.14₇

Polatlı höyük.....Plate CLXXXII

- Figure 1. Type I.15.(18.26).29
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 7.3
Wears a necklace on the bosom and a rectangular apron and decorated with lines at the back.
Lloyd, S. - Gokce, N. 1951 Pl.IV_c Ankara Museum

Karayavşan.....Plate

CLXXXIII

- Figure 1. Type I.15.(18.26).28
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.6
 Wears crossed-lines and a rectangular apron decorated with stabs.
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Temizer Ankara Museum
2. Type I.15.18.26.30d
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the left arm-stump. H. 4.2
 Wears a band across the chest and a conical head-dress and decorated with stabs. Decoration filled in with white paste.
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Temizer. Ankara Museum
3. Type I.16.18.26.29
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 5.1
 Wears crossed-lines and decorated with stabs.
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Temizer Ankara Museum
4. Type I.16.19.27.30aa
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 3.2
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Temizer

Asarcık höyük.....Plate

CLXXXIV

- Figure 1. Type I.16.18.26.30b
 Limestone. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 2.5
 -
 Orthmann, W. 1966 Pl.7₃ Ankara Museum

Etiyokuşu.....Plates CLXXXV-CLXXXVI

- Figure 1. Type A.15.21.26
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 6.3
 Wears a rectangular apron and decorated with stabs.
 Kansu, S. A. 1937 Fig.81₃₈₂ Ankara Museum
2. Type A.15.(21.26)
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.8
 Decorated with vertical lines.
 Kansu, S. A. 1937 Fig.81₂₉₀ Ankara Museum
3. Type A.15.(21.26)
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 The head, neck and legs missing. H. 4.4
 Decorated with lines filled in with white paste.
 Kansu, S. A. 1937 Fig.81₂₉₁ Ankara Museum

- Figure 4. Type I.15.21.26.30d
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5.4
Decorated with lines filled in with white.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
5. Type I.15.21.26.30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5.8
Decorated with lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
6. Type I.16.(21).29
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 2.3
Wears a diagonal band and decorated with stabs.
Kansu, S.A. 1937 Fig.81₇ Ankara Museum
7. Type I.16.(21).26.30d
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 1.9
Decorated with lines on the neck and with stabs
on the body.
Kansu, S.A. 1937 Fig.81₈ Ankara Museum

Koçumbeli¹.....Plates CLXXXVII-CXC

- Figure 1. Type Ab.15.21.26
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the right arm-stump and lower
legs. H. 7.1
Decorated with lines on the waist and stabs on
the legs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
2. Type I.15.21.26.30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 7.1
Decorated with lines on the waist and stabs on
the body.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
3. Type I.15.19.26.30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the left arm-stump. H. 6.3
Wears a necklace and decorated with lines on
the arm-stumps and body.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum

¹ All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept
at the Middle East Technical University Museum

- Figure 4. Type I.15.19.26.30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 3.7
Decorated with lines on the body.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
5. Type I.15.(21).26.30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 3.7
Decorated with lines filled in with white paste.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
6. Type I.15.(21).26.30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.1
Decorated with lines and stabs filled in with
white paste.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
7. Type I.15.(21.26).30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.7
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with stabs on
the bosom and with lines on the stump-arms and
body
Tezcan, B. 1966 Pl.IV
8. Type I.15.(21.26).30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5
Decorated with lines and stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
9. Type I.15.(21.26).30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5
Decorated with lines and stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
10. Type I.15.(21.26).30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.2
Decorated with lines and stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
11. Type I.15.(21.26).30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped, Burnished.
The head, neck and left half of the body
missing. H. 3.8
Decorated with lines and stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum

- Figure 12. Type I.(16.21.26).30d
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.3
Decorated with lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
13. Type I.16.(21).29a
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.1
Decorated with stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
14. Type I.16.19.27.29
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
15. Type I.15.22.27.(30)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the lower part of the
body. H. 4.4
Decorated with lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
16. Head and upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.4
Decorated with lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
17. Head and upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 8.4
Decorated with lines
Tezcan, B. 1966 Pl.
18. Head and upper part of a body I.15.24.26.(30d)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.8
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
19. Head and left arm-stump only I.15.24.26.(30d)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum

- Figure 20. Head and left arm-stump only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.4
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
21. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.6
-
Tezcan, B. 1966 Pl.IV
22. Head and arm-stumps only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.1
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
23. Lower part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 2.6
Decorated with lines and stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Middle East
Technical University Museum
- Ahlatlibel¹Plates CXCI-CXCIII
- Figure 1. Type I.15.24.26.30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5.5
Decorated with stabs
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.482
2. Type I.15.24.26.29
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4.5
Decorated with circular depressions.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.520
3. Type I.15.21.33
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5
Wears two necklaces on the neck and crossed-bands
and decorated with lines.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.507
4. Type I.15.(24).26.30da
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 7
Wears a necklace on the bosom.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.181

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept
at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 5. Type I.15.(21).26.30da
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head. H. 6
Wears a necklace formed by stabs and decorated
with lines.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.310
6. Type I.15.(24.26).30d
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4
Decorated with lines filled in with white paste.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.667
7. Head and upper part of a body I.15.24.26.(30d)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5.5
Wears two necklaces, one of which is formed by
stabs, and crossed-lines
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.367
8. Head and upper part of a body I.15.21.(33)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5
Decorated with lines.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.251
9. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 5
Decorated with lines.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.251
10. Lower part of a body
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3
Decorated with lines.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.667
11. Lower part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.1
Decorated with lines.
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.508
12. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped, Burnished.
H. 2.8
—
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.180
13. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 2.9
—
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.683

Figure 14. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 2.7

—
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.488

15. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.7

—
Koşay, H. 1934 Fig.25

Karaoğlan.....Plates CXCIV-CXCVII

Figure 1. Type I.15.19.27.29
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.6

—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

2. Type Ab.(15.21.26)
Baked clay. Pinkish-buff slipped. Burnished.
The head, neck, arm-stumps and right leg
missing. H. 4
Decorated with lines and stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Anakara Museum

3. Type A.(15.24.26)
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Body only. H. 6.4
Decorated with chevrons both sides of the body
and punctures.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Anakara Museum

4. Type I.15.19.26.29
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Lower edge of the body damaged. H. 6.2
Wears an apron filled in with stabs and a round
headdress, and decorated with stabs and punctures.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Anakara Museum

5. Type I.15.(19).29
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4

—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

6. Type I.15.(19).32
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.5
Wears an apron and decorated with stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

7. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.4

Decorated with cross-hatching.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

- Figure 8. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.4
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
9. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.6
Decorated with lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
10. Type I.16.24.26.29
Baked clay. Greenish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.8
Wears two necklaces, one of which is formed by
stabs, and decorated with lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
11. Lower part of a body
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.3
Decorated with stabs filled in with white paste
and punctures.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
12. Lower part of a body
Baked clay. Greyish-black slipped. Burnished.
H. 2.4
Decorated with lines filled in with white paste.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

Alaca höyük¹Plates CXCVIII-CCI

- Figure 1. Type A.15.21.26
Electron.
Intact. H. 6
-
Kosay, H. 1944 Pl.LXXXIX
2. Type A.15.21.26
Silver.
Intact. H. 10.6
Breasts plated with gold and wears boots in gold.
Kosay, H. 1951 Pl.CXCV₁
3. Type A.15.21.26
Bronze.
Intact. H. 11.5
-
Kosay, H. 1951 Pl.CXCV₂

¹ All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept
at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 4. Type A.15.(21.26)
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and lower legs. H. 5.8
Decorated with lines
Unpublished, courtesy of the Corum Museum
5. Type I.15.20.32
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the top of the head. H. 5.7
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
6. Type I.15.20.32
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the right half of the head.
H. 5.7
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Corum Museum
7. Type I.15.22.26.32
Baked clay. Grey slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 4.4
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Corum Museum
8. Type I.15.22b.27.29
Stone. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.6
—
Kosay, H. 1944 Pl.CVI₃
9. Type I.15.24.30
Bone. Polished.
Intact except for the right edge of the body. H.5
—
Kosay, H. 1951 Pl.CVII₂
10. Type I.15.24.27.30d
Bone. Polished.
Intact. H. 6.1
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
11. Type I.15.21.26.(30d)
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.7
—
Arik, R. O. 1937 Pl.CLXI₂₀₈
12. Type I.15.(21.26).30
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.8
Decorated with stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

- Figure 13. Type I.15.(21.26).30d
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4
—
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
14. Type I.15.(21.26).30d
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.7
Decorated with lines.
Kosay, H. 1944 Pl.CVI₁
15. Type I.15.(21.26).32
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5
Wears crossed-lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Corum Museum
16. Lower part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.8
Wears an apron decorated with stabs.
Kosay, H. 1951 Pl.CVII₃
17. Type I.15.21.27.30d
Bronze.
Intact. H. 5.7
Decorated with punctures.
Kosay, H. 1968 TAD

- Alişar höyük¹Plates CCII-CCIX
- Figure 1. Type I.15.24.27.29
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 3.7
—
Osten, H. H. 1930-32 Fig.85_{598c}
2. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.1
—
Osten, H. H. 1930-32 Fig.85_{e1940}
3. Head only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.7
—
Osten, H.H. 1930-32 Fig.85_{c506}
4. Type A.15.24.26
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5.9
—
Osten, H.H. 1937 Fig.183₁₄₄

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 5. Lower part of a body with legs
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.7
—
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.183₈₆₄
6. Type I.15.18.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.6
—
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₇₀
7. Type I.15.18.29
Baked clay. Greyish-black slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5
Wears a necklace and an apron decorated with stabs.
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₂₁₈₂
8. Type I.15.18.29
Baked clay. Greyish-buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 3.5
Wears a necklace.
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.182₁₃₁₈
9. Type I.16.18.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.4
—
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.182₈₀₅
10. Type I.16.18.29
Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Unburnished.
Intact. H. 2.9
—
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₉₅₇
11. Type I.16.18.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.4
—
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₉₅₆
12. Type I.16.18.26.29
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5.8
Wears necklaces and crossed-lines and decorated with stabs.
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₁₀₃
13. Type I.16.(18.26).29
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.9
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with stabs.
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.182₁₅₁₁

- Figure 14. Type I.16.22.27.30aa
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 3.1
—
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.182₉₀₆
15. Type I.15.(19).34
Stone. Grey. Ground.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.7
Wears crossed-lines.
Osten, H. H. 1937a Fig.269₂₃₄₅
16. Type I.15.(19).28
Baked clay. Greyish-brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3.2
Decorated with lines.
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₂₆₂
17. Type I.15.(19).28
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.3
Wears crossed-bands and decorated with lines.
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.183₆₅₅
18. Type I.15.(19).28
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head, neck and right
arm-stumps. H. 3.7
—
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.182₁₃₆₅
19. Type I.16.19.27.29
Stone. Grey. Polished.
Intact. H. 3.7
—
Osten, H. H. 1937 Fig.182₁₉₂₉
20. Type I.16.36aa
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6
Decorated with lines.
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₈₅₄
21. Head and neck only
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
H. 5
—
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₂₅₀
22. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
H. 5
Wears crossed-lines.
Schmidt, E. 1932 Fig.62₇₅₁

- Kültepe¹Plates CCX-CCXIV
 Figure 1. Type I.16.18.26.32aa
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 2. Type I.16.18.26.29a
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. Weathered. H. 11.9
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 3. Type I.16.18.26.29a
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. Weathered. H. 8.5
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 4. Type I.16.18.26.29a
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head. H. 10.1
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 5. Type I.16.(18.26).29a
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 8.1
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 6. Type I.16.18.26.29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 12.4
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 7. Type I.16.18.26.29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. Weathered. H. 10
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 8. Type I.16.(18.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 9.1
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
 9. Type I.16.18.29
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 5.4
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç

1 All the anthropomorphic figures from this site are kept at the Ankara Archaeological Museum

- Figure 10. Type I.16.(18).28
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.8
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
11. Type I.16.18.26.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 7.8
—
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
12. Type I.16.18.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 11.4
—
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
13. Type I.16.(18).29
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H.4.3
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with stabs.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
14. Type I.16.18.26.30
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 9.4
—
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
15. Type I.16.(18. 26).30
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 10.3
—
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
16. Type I.16.(18.26).30b
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 8.2
—
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
17. Type A,15.19.25
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5
Wears crossed-lines.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç
18. Type I.15.(18).33
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 6.6
Wears crossed-lines and decorated with lines
and circular depressions.
Ormerod, A. H. 1912-13 Fig.6
19. Type I.16.18.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.2
—
Karamete, K. 1938 Pl.3₂₀

Figure 20. Type I.16.23.30a
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.1

—
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç

Dündar tepe.....Plate CCXV

- Figure 1. Type A.15.22
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5.4
—
Kökten, K. - Özgüç, T. 1945 Pl.LXV₇
2. Buttocks and upper legs only
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 4.3
Decorated with chevrons filled in with white.
Kökten, K. - Özgüç, T. 1945 Pl.LXVI₆

Pulur.....Plates CCXVI-CCXVII

- Figure 1. Type A.16
Baked clay. Dark brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 3.9
—
Koşay, H. 1964 Pl.XXXVII₈₃ Erzurum Museum
2. Type Bd.16
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 3
—
Koşay, H. 1964 Pl.XXXVIII₈₄ Erzurum Museum
3. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 3.2
—
Koşay, H. 1964 Pl.XXXVIII₈₅ Erzurum Museum
4. Upper part of a body
Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
H. 1.9
—
Koşay, H. 1964 Pl.XXXVIII₈₆ Erzurum Museum

Kozağacı höyük.....Plate CCXVIII

- Figure 1. Type A.1ca
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head and neck.
—
Ormerod, H. A. 1909 Pl.VII₁₉ Ashmolean Museum
2. Type A.1ca
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head, neck and lower
legs. H. 7.7
—
Ormerod, H. A. 1909 Pl.VII₁₈ Ashmolean Museum

- Çaykenarı höyük.....Plate CCXIX
- Figure 1. Type I.15.19.27.33
 Baked clay. Brownish-buff slipped. Burnished
 Intact. H. 9.5
 Wears a flat round headdress decorated with a zig-zag line and stabs, a necklace and crossed-bands filled in with stabs. Decorated with lines. All decoration filled in with white paste.
 Peet, T.E. 1909 Pl.XXVI Ashmolean Museum
2. Type I.15.24.33
 Baked clay. Brownish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 8.5
 Wears a necklace and crossed-bands filled in with stabs. Decorated with lines. All decoration filled in white paste.
 Peet, T.E. 1909 Pl.XXVII Ashmolean Museum
- Fuğla höyük.....Unillustrated
- Figure 1. Upper part of a body
 Baked clay. Brownish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 H. 2.3
 Decorated with lines.
 Ormerod, H.A. 1909-10 p.104
- Ürgütlü höyük.....Plate CCXX
- Figure 1. Type I.16.19.26.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 21
 -
 Alp, S. 1965 Pl.III₅ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
2. Type I.16.19.26.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 17.5
 -
 Alp, S. 1965 Pl.III₆ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
- Mancarlı höyük.....Unillustrated
- Figure 1. Head only
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 H. 4.8
 Decorated with lines filled in with white paste.
 Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.465
- Yassı höyük.....Unillustrated
- Figure 1. Type I.15.19.27.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 2.5
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.461

- Hacılar höyük.....Plate CCXXI
 Figure 1. Type I.16.19.25.29
 Bone. Polished.
 Intact except for the left edge of the body. H.9.4
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of İ. Koyunoğlu. Private collection, Konya.
- Karaca höyük.....Plate CCXXII
 Figure 1. Type I.16.(19.26).30b
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 9
 Wears a necklace on the bosom and decorated with lines.
 Mellaart, J. 1954 Fig.460 Ankara Museum
- Anayurt höyük.....Plate CCXXIII
 Figure 1. Type M
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 13
 Wears a necklace on the bosom and decorated with lines.
 Alp, S. 1965 Pl.VI₁₀ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
 2. Type M
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 17
 Decorated with zig-zags.
 Alp, S. 1965 Pl.VI₁₁ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
- Banaz höyük.....Plate CCXXIV
 Figure 1. Type I.15.(19).26.29 (unillustrated)
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head. H. 6.8
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Incel, Banaz-Uşak
 2. Type I.16.(19.26).30b
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.2
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Incel, Banaz-Uşak
 3. Head only (Bc.13)
 Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
 H. 4.6
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of R. Incel, Banaz-Uşak
- Eğret höyük.....Plate CCXXV
 Figure 1. Type I.15.(19).26.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head. H. 6.5
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum

- Susuz höyük.....Plate CCXXVI
 Figure 1. Type I.15.19.26.28
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9.5
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
2. Type I.15.19a.26.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9.9
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
- Karaağaç höyük.....Plate CCXXVII
 Figure 1. Type I.15.20.25.32
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 37
 -
 Alp, S. 1965 Pl.IV₇ A. Dikmen collection, Konya
- Karaca Ahmet höyük.....Unillustrated
 Figure 1. Type I.15.19.26.28
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 8.9
 -
 Mellaart, J. 1966 Fig.40₁₅ Afyon Museum
- Çıkrık höyük.....Plate CCXXVIII
 Figure 1. Type Bc.13
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 13
 Wears a necklace and decorated with lines on the
 shoulders and a depression on the body.
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Afyon Museum
- Lebedos.....Plate CCXXIX
 Figure 1. Type I.16.19.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 14
 -
 Zervos, C. 1957 Fig.52
2. Type I.16.19.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9
 -
 Zervos, C. 1957 Fig.52
3. Type I.16.19.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 11.3
 -
 Zervos, C. 1957 Fig.52

- Cyme.....Plate CCXXX
 Figure 1. Type I.16.21.26.29
 Marble. Brownish-white. Ground.
 Intact. H. 4.2
 -
 Pryce, F. N. 1928 British Museum
2. Type I.16.22.26.30a
 Marble. Grey. Ground.
 Intact. H. 7
 -
 Pryce, F. N. 1928 British Museum
3. Type I.16.22.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 5.2
 -
 Pryce, F. N. 1928 British Museum
- Kiliya.....Plate CCXXXI
 Figure 1. Type A.1ca
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the lower legs. H. 7.4
 -
 Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1901 p.329
- Sancaklı Bozköy höyük.....Plate CCXXXII
 Figure 1. Type I.15.19.26.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 19.5
 -
 Bossert, H. 1942 Fig.133 Manisa Museum
- Akhisar höyük.....Plate CCXXXIII
 Figure 1. Type Bc.13
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 9.7
 Wears a necklace and crossed-lines and decorated
 with lines on the right arm and left shoulder.
 Ormerod, A. H. 1912-13 Fig.3 Ashmolean Museum
- Yortan cemetery.....Plate CCXXXIV
 Figure 1. Type A.15.19
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 1.3
 -
 Bossert, H. 1942 Fig.126
2. Type I.16.19.32a
 Marble. White. Ground
 Intact. H.
 Wears a band filled in zig-zags on the neck.
 Bossert, H. 1942 Fig.130

Figure 3. Type I.16.19.27.30
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H.
 -
 Bossert, H. 1942 Fig.131

Sarılar höyük.....Plate CCXXXV
 Figure 1. Type A.15
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 32
 -
 Crowfort, J. W. 1899 Fig.1

Göller cemetery.....Plate CCXXXVI
 Figure 1. Type I.16.22a.26.30d
 Agate. White veined amber. Ground.
 Intact. H. 2.3
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
 2. Type I.16.21.27.29
 Silver.
 Intact. H. 4
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
 3. Type I.16.21.26.31a
 Bronze.
 Intact. H. 6.4
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

Anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin CCXXXVII-CCXLIII
 Figure 1. Type A.1ca
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 17.2
 -
 Exh. Cat.3 No.118 The Museum of Primitive art,
 USA
 2. Type A.1ca
 Marble.White.Ground.
 Intact. H. 10.8
 -
 Exh. Cat.4 No.80 Schimmel collection, USA
 3. Head only
 Marble. White. Ground.
 H. 4.2
 -
 Sothby & Co. Catalogue 2

- Figure 4. Type Ba.8
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5
Wears two necklaces and decorated with lines
on the elbows.
Myres, J. L. 1900 Pl.XXIV British Museum
5. Type I.15.18.28
Stone. Grey. Ground.
Intact. H. 11.2
Decorated with lines filled in with white.
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum
6. Type I.15.(18.26).29b
Lead.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 5.3
Decorated with lines in relief.
Unpublished, courtesy of H. Kocabaş. Private
collection, Istanbul.
7. Type I.15.18.30da
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 7.1
-
Sale Cat. 2 Fig.66
8. Type I.15.19.26.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 14.1
Wears a necklace on the bosom.
Exh. Cat. 8 No.1
9. Type I.15.19.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.6
-
Exh. Cat. 8 No.5
10. Type I.15.19.27.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.8
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Izmir Museum
11. Type I.15.22.27.28
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 6.2
Wears a necklace and crossed-bands and decorated
with lines on the body.
Danmanville, J. 1966 Fig.2 Private collection,
Germany
12. Type I.15.22.27.28
Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 5.8
Wears a necklace and crossed-bands and decorated
with a band filled in with chevrons on the body.
All decoration filled in with white.
Danmanville, J. 1966 Fig.3 Private collection,
Germany

- Figure 13. Type I.15.22.27.28
 Baked clay. Blackish-grey slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. Head damaged. H. 7.8
 Wears a necklace and crossed-bands and decorated
 with lines on the body. All decoration filled in
 with white.
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Burdur Museum
14. Type I.15.22.27.28
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 5.6
 Wears crossed-bands and decorated with two bands
 filled in with zig-zags on the body.
 Unpublished, courtesy of H. Kocabaş. Private
 collection, Istanbul.
15. Type I.15.22.27.(28)
 Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
 Upper part of a body. H. 3.8
 Wears two necklaces and crossed-bands.
 Unpublished, courtesy of H. Kocabaş. Private
 collection, Istanbul.
16. Type I.16.19.26.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9.6
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Burdur Museum
17. Type I.16.19.26.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9.4
 —
 Unpublished, courtesy of the Burdur Museum
18. Type I.16.19.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9.2
 Wears two necklaces.
 Sale. Cat. 2 Fig.67
19. Type I.16.19.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 8.9
 —
 Sale Cat. 3 Fig.21
20. Type I.16.19.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9.6
 —
 Exh. Cat. 8 No.3
21. Type I.16.19.26.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 9.3
 —
 Exh. Cat. 2 No.5

- Figure 22. Type I.16.19.26.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 7.6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Burdur Museum
23. Type I.16.19.26.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 10.2
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Burdur Museum
24. Type I.16.19.26.32a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 10.8
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ashmolean Museum
25. Type I.16.22d.26.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 7.6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Izmir Museum
26. Type I.16.22a.26.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 6.9
-
Sale Cat. 3 Fig.20
27. Type I.16.19.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H.
-
Sale Cat.
28. Type I.16.19.30
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 9.9
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Izmir Museum
29. Type I.16.19.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.2
-
Unpublished, courtesy of the Ankara Museum

- The Early Bronze Age III.....Plates CCXLIV-CCXCVI
- Gözlükule.....Plate CCXLIV
- Figure 1. Type A.1c
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the lower legs. H. 8
 —
 Goldman, H. 1956 Fig.451₃ Adana Museum
2. Upper part of a body
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 H. 2
 Decorated with dots on the bosom.
 Goldman, H. 1956 Fig.451₂ Adana Museum
- Aphrodisias.....Plates CCL-CCXLV
- Figure 1. Type I.16.22d.27.29
 Baked clay. Reddish-buff slipped. Burnished.
 Body damaged. H. 4.2
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
2. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay. Dark brown slipped. Burnished.
 Top of the head and handles missing. H. 14
 —
 Mellink, M. 1968 Pl.54_{2a-b} Aydın Museum
3. Type I.16.19.27.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 3.6
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
4. Type I.16.19.27.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 2.8
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
5. Type I.16.19.27.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 3.1
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
6. Type I.16.19.27.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 3.3
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
7. Type I.16.19.27.30a
 Stone. Grey. Ground.
 Intact. H. 7.6
 —
 Kadish, B. 1969 Pl.23 Fig.5 Aydın Museum

- Figure 8. Type I.16.19.27.30a
 Stone. Brownish-green. Ground.
 Intact except for the lower body. H. 3.5
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
9. Type I.16.22a.27.30a
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the lower body. H. 3.7
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
10. Type I.16.22d.27.32a
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 3.2
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
11. Type I.16.24.27.34
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 4.6
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Pl.29 Fig.33 Aydın Museum
12. Type I.15.22d.27.30d
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 6.4
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Ill.8 p.131 Aydın Museum
13. Type I.16.36ab
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 4.7
 —
 Kadish, B. 1971 Ill.8 p.131 Aydın Museum

Heraion.....Plate CCLI

- Figure 1. Type I.16.19.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 5.2
 —
 Milojcic, V. 1961 Pl.34₆
2. Type I.16.19.27.30
 Sandstone. Grey. Ground.
 Intact. H. 5.9
 —
 Milojcic, V. 1961 Pl.34₄

Troy.....Plates CCLII-CCLXIV

- Figure 1. Type I.16.19.29
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 4.8
 —
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₃₋₃₁₁

- Figure 2. Type I.16.19.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.6
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₄₋₃₁₈
3. Type I.16.19.30d
Limestone. Grey. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.5
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₃₋₂₁₆
4. Type I.16.19.30d
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.7
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₄₋₄₀₅
5. Type I.16.19.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.2
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₃₋₂₇₀
6. Type I.16.19.27.29
Soapstone. Mottled brown and white. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.7
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₃₋₂₂₃
7. Type I.16.20.27.32
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.4
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₇₋₅₂₃
8. Type I.16.20.27.32
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.5
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₄₋₃₁₉
9. Type I.16.19.27.35
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.5
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₄₋₃₂₇
10. Type I.16.19.27.35
Bone. Polished.
Intact except for the lower body. H. 7
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₄₋₄₃₆
11. Type I.16.22d.30a
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 11.3
-
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₃₋₁₇₉

- Figure 12. Type I.16.22a.30a
 Bone. Polished.
 Intact except for the right half of the upper
 body. H. 5
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₇₋₄₃
13. Type I.16.22a.30d
 Marble. Pinkish-white.Ground.
 Intact. H. 5.8
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₇₋₅₄₄
14. Type I.16.22a.27a.30
 Bone. Polished.
 Intact. H. 5.1
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₄₋₅₁₉
15. Type I.15.(19).30a
 Limestone. Grey. Ground.
 Intact except for the head. H. 4.5
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.48₃₇₋₇₈₈
16. Type A.16.26
 Horn.
 Intact. H. 11.5
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.51₃₄₋₁₈₆
17. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay.
 Intact. H. 10.8
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.79₃₃₋₂₁₄
18. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay.
 Fragmentary. H. 13
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.79₃₄₋₃₈₉
19. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay.
 Fragmentary. H. 5.5
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.79₃₄₋₃₉₀
20. Head only
 Baked clay.
 Intact. H. 8.6
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.79_{III-15}
21. Head only
 Baked clay.
 Intact. H. 10.4
 -
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.79₃₃₋₂₁₅

- Figure 22. Head only
Baked clay.
H. 8.6
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.79₃₃₋₂₁₆
23. Type I.16.22d.30a
Bone. Polished.
Intact. H. 6.7
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.149₃₇₋₈₂
24. Type I.16.22a.30a
Bone. Polished.
Intact except for the lower body. H. 4.9
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.149₃₆₋₄₀₆
25. Type I.16.22a.27.30
Soapstone. Mottled blue. Ground.
Intact. H. 4.5
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.149
26. Type I.16.23.27.29
Marble. Mottled white, yellow and blue. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.3
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.147₃₇₋₁₈₄
27. Type I.16.22d.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.9
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.147₃₇₋₅₀₂
28. Type I.16.24.27.34
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.9
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.147₃₇₋₁₅₈
29. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay.
Intact. H. 20
Decorated with two projections on either sides
of the body.
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.168₃₇₋₁₀₂₃
30. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay.
Intact. H. 10.6
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.168₃₇₋₁₀₀₁
31. Type I.16.22a.30a
Bone. Polished.
Intact except for the lower body. H. 5
—
Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.235₃₆₋₉₆

Figure 32. Type I.16.36b
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 2.1
 —
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.234₃₂₋₄₀₅

33. Baked clay.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 9.8
 —
 Blegen, C. W. 1951 Fig.242₃₃₋₁₁₀

Anthropomorphic figures of Troy from the excavations of
 H. Schliemann and W. Dörpfeld.....Plates CCLX-CCLXIV

- Figure 1. Type I.16.24.27.34
 Stone.
 Intact. H. 6.3
 —
 Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.345d
2. Type I.15.36c
 Baked clay.
 Intact. H. 5.8
 —
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.195
3. Type I.16.36ac
 Stone.
 Intact. H. 6
 —
 Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348a
4. Type I.16.36ab
 Stone.
 Intact. H. 2.4
 —
 Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348i
5. Type I.16.36c
 Stone.
 Intact. H. 6.8
 —
 Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348h
6. Type I.16.36c
 Marble. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 2.3
 Wears a band filled in with dots.
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.215
7. Type I.16.36d
 Stone.
 Intact. H. 4.8
 Decorated with lines.
 Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348b

- Figure 8. Type I.16.36d
 Stone.
 Intact. H. 2.4
 Decorated with two lines.
 Dörpfeld, W. 1902 Fig.348c
9. Head only
 Baked clay.
 H. 5
 Wears three necklaces on the neck.
 Schliemann, H. 1884 No.72
10. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 25.6
 Decorated with projections on top of the head
 and on either sides of the body.
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.223
11. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay. Dark brown slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 17.7
 Decorated with a projection on top of the head
 and with two projections and spirals on either
 sides of the body.
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.231
12. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay.
 Intact except for the projection on the left
 side of the body. H. 29.6
 —
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.234
13. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay.
 Intact except for the head. The present head
 belongs to another vessel H. 33
 Decorated with a W-shaped decoration in relief
 on the body.
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.233
14. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay. Brown slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 66.4
 Wears a necklace on the neck and a diagonal band
 in relief on the body.
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.235
15. Anthropomorphic vessel
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact. H. 24
 Decorated with two projections on either sides
 of the body.
 Schliemann, H. 1880 No.986

- Figure 16. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 13.8
Decorated with a projection on top of the head
and two projections on the body.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.988
17. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 38
Decorated with a projection on top of the head
and two projections on the body.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.989
18. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Black slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 26.8
Decorated with a projection on top of the head
and two projections on the body.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.990
19. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Dark brown slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 38.8
Decorated with a projection on top of the head.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.991
20. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Red slipped. Burnished.
Intact. H. 20
Carries a bowl on the head and another in the
hands.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.987
21. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Unburnished. Wheel-made.
Intact. H. 38.4
Decorated with a projection on top of the head
and two projections on the body.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.1291
22. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Unburnished. Wheel-made.
Intact. H. 28.8
Decorated with a projection on top of the head
and two projections on the body.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.1292
23. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Unburnished. Wheel-made.
Intact. H. 28.4
Decorated with a projection on top of the head.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No. 1293
24. Anthropomorphic vessel
Baked clay. Unburnished.
Intact. H. 17.4
Decorated with a projection on top of the head
and two on the body.
Schliemann, H. 1880 No.1294

- Alaca höyük.....Plates CCLXV
- Figure 1. Type A.17b
Bronze.
Intact. H. 16.3
Holds a vessel in the hands.
Koşay, H. 1951 Pl.CXXXVIII
2. Type A.17(b)
Bronze.
Intact. H. 11.8
Holds a vessel in the hands, which is now missing.
Koşay, H. 1951 Pl.CXXXIX
3. Type A.8
Bronze.
Intact. H. 8.8
—
Koşay, H. 1951 Pl.CXXXIX
4. Type N
Gold.
Intact. H. 4
Decorated with dots in relief.
Koşay, H. 1951 Pl.CXXIX₂
5. Type N
Gold.
Intact. H. 4
Decorated with dots in relief.
Koşay, H. 1951 Pl.CXXIX₂
- Kültepe.....Plates CCLXVI-CCXC
- Figure 1. Type I.16.23.25.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 13
Wears necklaces on the neck and bosom and wears
crossed-bands and decorated with concentric
circles.
Karamete, K. 1938 Pl.2₁₅ Private collection
2. Type I.16.23.25.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. Body and head damaged. H. 15
Wears necklaces on the neck and bosom and
decorated with zig-zags and concentric circles.
Karamete, K. 1938 Pl.2₁₆ Private collection
3. Type I.16.23.25.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 11.1
Wears a necklace on the bosom and decorated
with bands and concentric circles.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Kayseri Museum

- Figure 4. Type I.16.23.25.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. Weathered. H. 10.9
Decorated with concentric circles.
Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.7₈ Kayseri Museum
5. Type I.16.23.25.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. Weathered. H. 11.2
Wears necklaces on the neck and bosom and
decorated with bands and concentric circles.
Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.7₆ Kayseri Museum
6. Type I.16.23.25.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. Weathered. H. 10.6
Wears two necklaces (on the neck) and crossed-bands
and decorated with concentric circles.
Contenau, G. 1927 Pl.XLIVa Louvre Museum
7. Type I.16.23.26.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact except for the part of the lower body. H. 16
Wears necklaces on the neck and bosom and decorated
with bands and concentric circles.
Karamete, K. 1936 Pl.10₁₂ Private collec.
8. Type I.16.23.26.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. Head partly damaged. H. 9.2
-
Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.6₂ Kayseri Museum
9. Type I.16.23.26.29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact. except for the part of the neck. H. 9.6
Wears a necklace on the bosom and decorated with
bands and concentric circles.
Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.21 Ankara Museum
10. Type I.16.(23).(26).29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 7
-
Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.6₃ Kayseri Museum
11. Type I.16.(23.26).29
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Intact except for the head and neck. H. 6.4
Wears crossed-bands and decorated with a band and
concentric circles.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum

- Figure 12. Type I.16.(23.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 8.3
 Wears crossed-bands and decorated with concentric circles.
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
13. Type I.16.(23.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 4.8
 Wears a necklace on the bosom and decorated with concentric circles.
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.17 Ankara Museum
14. Type I.16.(23.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Wears a necklace on the bosom and crossed-bands and decorated with concentric circles.
 Krusina-Cerny, L. J. 1952 Pl.LIV₂ Charles University collection
15. Type I.16.(23.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the head, neck and part of the body. H. 7.8
 Wears crossed-bands and decorated with concentric circles.
 Contenau, G. 1927 Pl.XLV₂ Louvre Museum
16. Type I.16.(23.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Body only. H. 7
 Wears a necklace formed by stabs and decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Krusina-Cerny, L. J. 1952 Pl.LIII₁ Charles University Collection
17. Type I.16.(23.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Right half of a body. Left is a restoration. H.11
 Decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
18. Type I.16.(23.26).29
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Part of a body. H. 9.7
 Wears three necklaces on the bosom.
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.18 Ankara Museum
19. Type I.16.23.30
 Baked clay. Buff slipped. Burnished.
 Intact except for the part of the body, which is a restoration. H. 11.8
 Wears two necklaces on the neck.
 Özgüç, T. 1963 Pl.X₁ Ankara Museum

- Figure 20. Type Bc.1c
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head, neck and forearms.
 Forearms are restorations. H. 6
 Wears a band on the neck.
 Karamete, K. 1938 Pl.3₂₁ Private collec.
21. Type Bc.1c
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact. Blackened by fire. H. 6.1
 -
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Figs.2-3 Ankara Museum
22. Type Bc.1c
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact. Weathered. H. 5.8
 -
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.1 Ankara Museum
23. Type Bc.(1c)
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head, neck and forearms.
 Blackened by fire. H. 8.6
 -
 Özgüç, T. 1963 Pl.III₁₋₂ Ankara Museum
24. Type Bc.17a
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 10.9
 Holds a lash in the right hand.
 Osten, H. H. - Bittel, K. - McEvan 1933 p.83
 Ankara Museum
25. Type Bc.15
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head and neck. Weathered.
 H. 6
 -
 Osten, H. H. 1937a Fig.283 Ankara Museum
26. Type Bc.(15)
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head, neck and arm-stumps.
 Weathered. H. 13.6
 -
 Osten, H. H. - Bittel, K. - McEvan 1933 p.84
 Ankara Museum
27. Type Bc.(15)
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Intact except for the head, neck and arm-stumps.
 Weathered. H. 11
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç

- Figure 28. Type Bc.(15)
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Abdomen and legs only. Weathered. H. 10.9
 -
 Osten, H. H. - Bittel, K. - McEvan 1933 p.84
 Ankara Museum
29. Upper part of a body
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 H. 9.5
 Holds a lash in the right hand. Decorated with
 concentric circles.
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.7 Ankara Museum
30. Legs only
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 H. 3.2
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
31. Legs only
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 H. 4.2
 -
 Osten, H. H. - Bittel, K. - McEvan 1933 p.84
 Ankara Museum
32. Legs only
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 H. 5.1
 -
 Osten, H. H. - Bittel, K. - McEvan 1933 p.85
 Ankara Museum
33. Legs only
 Alabaster. White. Polished.
 Badly weathered. H. 5.7
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
34. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 7.8
 Wears necklaces and crossed-bands and decorated
 with concentric circles.
 Contenau, G. 1927 Pl.XLV_c Louvre Museum
35. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H.
 Wears necklaces and crossed-bands and decorated
 with concentric circles.
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.16 Ankara Museum
36. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 17.5
 Wears necklaces and crossed-bands and decorated
 with bands and concentric circles.
 Özgüç, T. 1963 Pl.II₁ Ankara Museum

- Figure 37. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 10.1
 Wears necklaces on the necks and bosom and
 decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Contenau, G. 1927 Pl.XLIV_b Louvre Museum
38. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. Weathered. H. 18
 Wears necklaces on the necks and bosom and
 decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.7₅ Kayseri Museum
39. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Top of the heads and lower of the body missing.
 H. 10
 Wears necklaces on the necks and bosom and
 decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Karamete, K. 1938 Pl.2₁₈ Kayseri Museum
40. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the heads and necks. H. 5.3
 Wears necklaces on the bosom and decorated with
 bands and concentric circles.
 Olmstead, A. T. 1929 Pl.LXXXI₂ University of
 Illinois
41. Type Ka
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the heads and necks. H. 10
 Wears necklaces on the necks and decorated with
 bands and concentric circles.
 Contenau, G. 1927 Pl.XLIV_f Louvre Museum
42. Type Kb
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 11.7
 Wears necklaces on the necks and crossed-bands
 and decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Olmstead, A. T. 1929 Pl.LXXX₁ University of
 Illinois
43. Type Kb
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. Weathered. H. 10.4
 Decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.7₇ Kayseri Museum
44. Type Kb
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the first head and neck. H.15.7
 Wears necklaces on the necks and bosom and
 crossed-bands and decorated with bands and
 concentric circles.
 Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.6₄ Kayseri Museum

- Figure 45. Type Kb
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Right half of a body. H. 9.6
 Wears necklaces on the necks and decorated with
 bands and concentric circles.
 Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.8₁₁ Private collection
46. Type Kc
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the left half of the body,
 which is a restoration. H. 26
 Wears necklaces on the necks and bosom and decor-
 ated with concentric circles.
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
47. Type Oc.
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Part of a body only. H. 29
 Decorated with dots and concentric circles.
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
48. Type Pa
 Alabaster. White. Ground
 Intact except for the head and neck. H. 11.5
 Decorated with concentric circles.
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
49. Type Pb
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 20.2
 Wears necklaces on the neck and bosom and
 decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Karamete, K. 1936 Pl.11₁₃ Kayseri Museum
50. Type KaPa
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact. H. 20
 -
 Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.5₁ Kayseri Museum
51. Type KbPc
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Intact except for the neck of the second head
 and the third head and neck. Body damaged. H. 11.5
 Decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Contenau, G. 1927 Pl.XLVI_d-XLVII Louvre Museum
52. Type K(b).Pc
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Part of a body. H. 10.9
 Decorated with bands and concentric circles.
 Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.8₉ Kayseri Museum
53. Type Q
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Right half of a body. The left is a restoration.
 H. 26.8
 Decorated with bands and concentric circles and
 wears necklaces on the bosom.
 Przewarski, S. 1932 Pl.II Dresden Museum

- Figure 54. Type R
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Part of a body. H. 19.8
 Wears necklaces and decorated with concentric circles.
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.12 Ankara Museum
55. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 H.
 Wears necklaces on the neck.
 Bossert, H. 1942 Pl.328-332 Louvre Museum
56. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 H. 7.7
 Wears necklaces on the neck.
 Özgüç, T. 1963 Pl.II₂ Ankara Museum
57. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Weathered. H. 4.8
 -
 Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.5 Ankara Museum
58. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 H. 4
 -
 Karamete, K. 1936 Pl.I₁₄ Kayseri Museum
59. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 H. 4.3
 -
 Karamete, K. 1935 Pl.8₁₀ Kayseri Museum
60. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 H. 5.5
 -
 Krusina-Cerny, L. J. 1952 Pl.LIV₃ Charles University collection
61. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 Weathered. H. 6.7
 -
 Unpublished, Courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
62. Head and neck only
 Alabaster. White. Ground.
 H. 8.1 Head partly damaged.
 -
 Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum

- Figure 63. Head and neck only
Alabaster. White. Ground.
H. 6
-
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
64. Head and neck only
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Weathered. H. 9.9
Wears necklaces on the neck.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
65. Head and neck only
Alabaster. White. Ground.
H. 7.1
Wears necklaces on the neck.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
66. Head only
Alabaster. White. Ground.
H. 4.3
-
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
67. Head only
Alabaster. White. Ground.
H. 5.9
-
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum
68. Two heads and necks only
Alabaster. White. Ground.
H. 6.6
Wears necklaces on the necks.
Osten, H. H. - Bittel, K. - McEvan 1933 Ankara M.
69. Two heads and necks only
Alabaster. White. Ground.
H. 12.6
Wears necklaces and decorated with concentric
circles on the neck.
Unpublished, courtesy of T. Özgüç Ankara Museum

Horoz tepe cemetery.....Plates CCXCI-CCXCII

- Figure 1. Type Bc.17(b)
Bronze.
Intact. H. 11.7 Broken and mended in antiquity.
-
Unpublished, courtesy of Charlettenburg Museum,
Berlin
2. Type Pa
Bronze.
Intact. H. 20.4
-
Özgüç, T. 1958 Pl.XVIII Ankara Museum

Banaz höyük.....Plate CCXCIII

Figure 1. Type I.16.19.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 5.6

-

Unpublished, courtesy of R. Incel. Private collection, Banaz-Uşak

2. Type I.16.23.27.29
Marble. White. Ground.
Body and head partly missing. H. 3.8

-

Unpublished, courtesy of R. Incel. Private collection, Banaz-Uşak

Acem höyük.....Plate CCXCIV

Figure 1. Type A.7
Stone. Green. Polished.
Intact except for the lower legs. H. 7.1

-

Tezcan, B. 1958 Fig.19a-b Ankara Museum

Zencideresi.....Plate CCXCV

Figure 1. Type Q
Alabaster. White. Ground.
Part of a body. H. 16.7
Decorated with concentric circles.
Özgüç, N. 1957 Fig.15

Ankara Museum

Anthropomorphic figures of unknown origin.....Plate CCXCVI

Figure 1. Type A.8.26
Silver.
Intact. H. 24
Wears crossed-bands in gold.
Dolunay, N. 1960 V. Turk Tarih Kongresi p.80

2. Type I.16.36c
Marble. White. Ground.
Intact. H. 3.8

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Unpublished, courtesy of the Kayseri Museum

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